# The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy

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THE OFFICIAL FEDERAL JOURNAL OF THE ASSOCIATED PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANISATIONS OF AUSTRALIA

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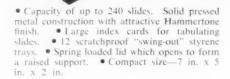
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Preliminary Examination: Commences May 7. Entries close April 23.

Final Examination: Commences June 2. Entries close May 12.

Intermediate Examination: Botany, June 10. Entries close May 20.

By Order of the Board,

360 Swanston Street, F. C. KENT,

Melbourne. Registrar.

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Watch this column for advice concerning the next Qualifying Examination

#### P. E. COSGRAVE,

Registrar, Pharmacy Board of N.S.W., 52 Bridge Street, SYDNEY.

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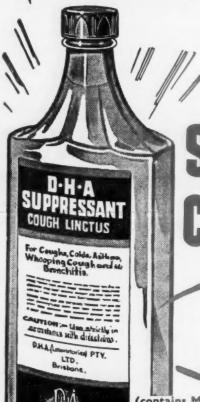
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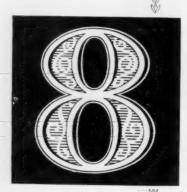
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#### PRO-BANTHINE' IN ULCER HEALING



" But X-ray study at this time still revealed the ulcer niche.



Fig. 2. In ten weeks "the niche was no longer visible radiologically or gastroscopically.

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M. D., female, aged 48, had a posterior gastrojejunostomy fourteen years previously for duodenal ulcer. Nine months prior to her first visit severe intractable pain recurred and a subtotal gastrectomy was performed at another hospital. She remained well for a few months and then because of recurrence of severe pain and marked weight loss, she was referred for treatment. X-ray study revealed a large ulcer niche on the gastric side of the anastomosis. Antacids and sedatives gave no relief trom pain. She was given 45 mg. of Pro-Banthine four times a day and within seventy-two hours was able to sleep through the night for the first time in weeks. After two weeks of Pro-Banthine treatment the patient felt completely well, but X-ray study at this time still revealed the ulcer niche (Fig. 1). After a further ten weeks' treatment the niche was no longer visible radiologically or gastroscopically

(Fig. 2). In the five months prior to the report she was maintained on 30 mg. of Pro-Banthine four times daily without any recurrence of symptoms.

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British Medical Journal, 2nd July, 1955.

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#### Standards

A STANDARD is defined as an authoritative, or recognised exemplar of correctness, perfection or some definite degree of quality.

That such a guide is necessary is accepted by the people and expressed in law.

Thus compliance with standards of weight and measure and of volume is required compulsorily by statute,

These physical standards are inflexible, unalterable, permanent.

They set a minimum as well as a maximum. From them there must be no departure except within the limits of tolerances permitted by local laws.

In countries of the British Commonwealth of Nations standards are set for drugs and medicines by the British Pharmacopoeia and various formularies and these, like the physical standards of measurement, weight and volume, have legal force.

Standards of conduct and practice cannot be expressed adequately in terms of quantity or quality, but are as necessary as the standards which determine quantity or quality scientifically stated in the legislation.

Perfection, although unattainable, should be a guide.

Today's standards may not be suitable for tomorrow's needs. Thus standards based on the Imperial system of weights and measures may have to give place to metric standards. Specifications and tests of the B.P. 1898 may be quite unsuitable for 1958.

Standards of conduct and practice spring from thoughts in the minds of men. Thinking must, therefore, be correct, for out of thinking comes planning and from planning action.

In planning the standards for pharmacy of the future a correct attitude of mind is essential.

There is no room for doubt that pharmacy is a noble calling.

Unless this thought is firmly established the architecture and foundation of the building will be insecure. Fortunately there are signs that leaders and thinkers within the ranks have great faith in the future of pharmacy, in its essentiality and scope for service.

Fortified with this knowledge, planning for the future can proceed in confidence.

We can no longer accept as adequate the standards of qualification of olden times. The pharmacist of the future must be efficiently educated and trained to a level of high scientific and technical competence.

Truly the old order changeth, giving place to new. In the transition wise and inspired guidance and leader-ship is necessary.

That change is inevitable is now generally accepted and evidence of this is emerging.

In four States of the Commonwealth, the elevation of pharmacy to university status within measurable time seems almost certain.

Young men and women in the future, therefore, will without exception enter the profession with minimum educational qualifications of a standard deemed necessary for university education. This alone is of very great importance.

In bringing present plans to fruition time must elapse. This provides a short period for planning and consideration of the many problems that arise.

Questions peculiar to a semi-commercial, semi-professional calling such as pharmacy and its adjustment to university-type education; the need for designing and direction of courses to suit the needs of practice; the best means of securing to students the degree of practical training that will be required and numerous other problems, will require long and careful consideration.

These, however, are the problems ready for solution. Goodwill and understanding and a determination to place pharmacy on the highest possible plane will go a long way in providing the answers.

#### THE MONTH

#### News of Pharmaceutical Events at Home and Abroad

#### B.P. 1958

We have received an advance copy of the B.P. 1958 from the General Medical Council of Great Britain for review.

This new B.P. becomes official in Great Britain as from September 1, 1958.

The date on which it will come into operation in Australia will be determined by proclamations in the respective States. In the past a common date has been selected by agreement between the authorities concerned.

In the preface to the new edition it is stated that preparation presented problems which did not arise to the same extent in the preparation of former editions, due to the rapid development of new synthetic and biological substances, of which many have been introduced into medicine since the edition of 1953. This has rendered the task of selection for inclusion increasingly difficult. Further, the complex composition of many new drugs and the production of more precise and elaborate procedures for analysis have added to the problem of framing suitable standards.

A Committee had previously recommended that ten years should be regarded as a reasonable interval between successive issues of the Pharmacopoeia. A note in the preface of the present edition states that in view, however, of the rapid progress of pharmaceutical and pharmacological knowledge in recent years the General Medical Council resolved in 1947 that the normal interval between publication of editions should be reduced to a period of five years and that within that period an Addendum should be published.

#### Self Service in Pharmacy

Is it possible for pharmaceutical chemists to enter the field of "Self Service" without loss of prestige and professional dignity? Can retail chemists withstand the ever-increasing pressure of competition from the self service and cash and carry stores?

These are questions being rajsed, particularly with the invasion of the merchandising of chemists' lines by the self service stores. Indicative of this trend is a full-page article in the "Australasian Grocer" for January, 1958, under the heading "It Sells Itself," and opening with a paragraph, "If you keep 'Kotex' why keep it a secret? This attitude has provided new pro-

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fits for self-service operators throughout Australia. Grocers are finding they can double and even treble sales by discarding old-fashioned ideas."

A writer in "The Pharmaceutical Journal," 11/1/58, says this: "The moment items are placed on a self-service shelf it is implicit that anyone can sell it, and this spelled a decline in professionalism. Self service was by definition and in fact at the extreme opposite of professional service. Retail pharmacy could be regarded as a balance between two strong opposing forces. On the one hand there was the absolute necessity of being smart and successful business men, and on the other the exacting requirement of being professional."

#### Examination Results

The Pharmacy Board of South Australia has asked us to register its protest against the Sub-Editorial dealing with examination failures published in our January issue. It suggests that the article is misleading in that it infers from the results for two States that similar conditions apply throughout the Commonwealth.

That was not intended. There is no doubt that in at least three States the situation is sufficiently serious to cause concern to the authorities. We concede that in other States the situation may be satisfactory. Apparently this is so in South Australia.

We are grateful to the South Australian Board for communicating with us on the subject, and have asked all States to forward us details from which it will be possible to extract and publish an analysis which should give a clear indication of the situation throughout Australia.

#### H. W. Woods Travelling Scholarship

The Pharmaceutical Association has announced the award of the H. W. Woods Travelling Scholarship, 1958, to Richard Edward Thomas, of Willoughby, N.S.W.

Mr. Thomas is a lecturer in pharmacy at the University of Sydney, is a qualified pharmaceutical chemist and holds the degree of B.Sc. from the University of Sydney.

He was born at Canberra, A.C.T., in 1932, and is

married. He is the son of Mr. E. C. Thomas, of Balgowlah, N.S.W., and was apprenticed to his father. The project on which the scholarship has been awarded embraces studies in—

- (1) Pharmaceutical Education.
- (2) Research in Pharmaceutical Science.
- (3) Present tendencies in British Pharmacy in the U.K. and elsewhere.

The value of the Scholarship is £1250 (Aust.).

#### Infant's Death from Aspirin Mixture

The need for precision in prescribing directions was strikingly demonstrated in an unusual case reported in the English pharmaceutical press recently. The circumstances, according to the report, were that a medical practitioner prescribed medicine for an infant to be taken at the rate of a teaspoonful every two hours until sleeping. The child had three doses on the first day and six doses on the second; on the third day the mother sent for the doctor, having poured some of the medicine down the sink so that the doctor might think the baby had had enough. Then the doctor altered the dose to two teaspoonsful every hour and the child subsequently had six or eight doses. In the afternoon the mother tried to give the child half an aspirin tablet. That night the child was taken to hospital and died the following day.

The pathologist said death was due to aspirin poisoning.

The doctor agreed that the altered dosage would amount to 96 grains of aspirin in 24 hours.

The Coroner said that the doctor's response was that he expected from experience that the first dose or two of the medicine would be effective. In making such an assumption he was taking an unjustifiable risk. There was, however, no evidence of negligence amounting to criminal carelessness on the doctor's part.

#### Overdose of Drug Administered by Nurse

In the Western Australian section of the "Journal" last month there appeared a report of the death of an elderly woman following an overdose of Digoxin, administered by a fourth year nursing student.

In his finding the Coroner said that the nurse had not been criminally negligent, nor had there been criminal negligence on the part of the hospital.

Death may, or may not, have been directly due to the overdose. The patient was elderly and was very ill. What is obvious from this and other similar happenings in the past, is that potentially dangerous drugs should always be under the care and responsibility of qualified persons, and that such drugs should never be administered without first being checked for accuracy and strength by a qualified person, or administered without adequate supervision.

#### Calomel in Teething Powders

A warning against the use of teething powders containing Calomel was issued on February 18 by the Tasmanian Minister for Health, Dr. Turnbull.

The Minister said that recent investigations had shown that the compound caused Pink Disease; always serious and sometimes fatal to babies. Because of this Mercurous Chloride should never be given to babies, unless specifically prescribed by a medical practitioner.

The use of Mercurous Chloride in teething powders has been prohibited in some States and in others the sale of such preparations is limited to prescription.

Dr. Turnbull said that unfortunately there had been a recent fatality from Pink Disease, which could have been avoided.

#### Fine Publicity

The Pharmaceutical Public Relations Secretariat is to be congratulated on the splendid publicity given in the Tasmanian press during March.

This coincided with the 12th Australasian Medical Congress held in Hobart which was attended by a large number of medical practitioners from Australia and from abroad.

The three dailies published pharmacy supplements, well illustrated and carrying articles and comments which brought pharmacy well under public notice.

In the Launceston "Examiner" for March 6 an article on National Insurance by the Federal Minister of Health, Dr. D. A. Cameron, appeared. Dr. Turnbull, Minister for Health for Tasmania, contributed an article headed "Pharmacists give a Signal Service to the Community."

The Hobart "Mercury," 3/3/58, published an article "The Chemist's Big Role in the Life of the Community," by Dr. H. Cecil Colville, President of the Federal Council of the B.M.A. in Australia, and in this issue an article by Mr. Eric Scott was prominently displayed.

The Burnie "Advocate" also published an excellent pharmacy supplement in its issue of March 6. This contained articles by Mr. G. Copeland and Mr. Eric Scott, as well as messages from the Federal and State Ministers of Health.

All three supplements contained a number of other articles of good publicity value from pharmacy's viewpoint.

This is the first occasion upon which three leading newspapers in a State have simultaneously issued pharmaceutical supplements.

A feature of the effort was the liberal backing of advertising from individual chemists and the drug trade generally.

#### Antibiotics for Influenza

A circular issued by the Ministry of Health, Savile Row, London, points out that there is as yet no known chemotherapeutic, antibiotic or other drug which specifically influences the clinical effects of influenza viruses.

It follows with the statement that routine drug treatment of the disease varies according to the personal preferences of the doctor and ranges from aspirin to the latest antibiotic.

The circular tells doctors that the consensus of opinion among family doctors dealing with the Asian epidemic indicates that the uncomplicated cases call for no more than rest, copious fluids and symptomatic treatment with aspirin.

A warning is issued that indiscriminate treatment with powerful antibiotics to every patient with influenza may appear to be a prudent course, but there are real dangers of sensitisation, toxicity and the propagation of resistant bacteria. The indications for antibiotic bacterial treatment of some sort are briefly stated in the circular as follows:—

- 1. Pre-existing chest disease, e.g., chronic bronchitis, bronchiectasis.
- 2. A history of recent recurring severe respiratory infections.
  - 3. The presence of heart disease.
- 4. Evidence of acute pulmonary complications at any stage of the illness.
  - 5. The fulminating case.

#### Radioactive Isotopes

The use of radiactive isotopes in medical and pharmaceutical practice is now established, and great extension of their use in these and other fields is inevitable.

Already institutions engaged in the teaching of pharmacy incorporate in their curricula provision for instruction of students in this new division of materia medica. It is interesting to note from a recent announcement in the English pharmaceutical press that a special course of eight lectures for pharmaceutical chemists on radioactive isotopes in pharmacy and medicine has been arranged by the Leicester College of Technology.

The following topics are included:

Radioactivity and its measurement; biological effects of radiation; protection against radiation hazards; production of radioactive isotopes and labelled compounds; applications of radioactive isotopes in medical diagnosis and radiotherapy; cold sterilisation and other pharmaceutical applications.

On each occasion a summary of the lecture will be available. Later, a further course, including practical work, is being provided for pharmacists who would like more specialised knowledge.

#### Duchess of Kent to Open N.A.P.T. Commonwealth Chest Conference

H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, President of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. has promised to attend the inaugural meeting of the N.A.P.T. Commonwealth Chest Conference at the Royal Festival Hall, London, on July 1, and to open the Conference. The Minister of Health (Mr. Derek Walker-Smith, Q.C., M.P.) will also be present.

Representatives from thirty-five countries have promised to attend. The scope of the Conference will be much wider than in the past, as the activities of the N.A.P.T. have been extended to cover diseases of the chest and heart. The programme will include discussions on the prevention of tuberculosis and other chest diseases —including lung cancer, bronchitis and pneumoconiosis —and on the latest clinical developments in treatment. Other sessions will deal with the welfare and rehabilitation of the patient and his family.

Full particulars of the Conference can be obtained from the Secretary-General, N.A.P.T., Tavistock House North, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1.

#### Shortage of Chemists—Danger of Dilution

Pharmaceutical authorities in Great Britain are concerned at the shortage of the supply of pharmaceutical chemists to meet the demands for their services.

Situations such as this are always liable to produce moves by untrained, or semi-trained, persons to seek registered status.

Indicative of this are questions asked in the British Parliament. On December 2 the Minister of Health was asked if as a means of reducing the shortage he would make regulations to admit to the register of pharmaceutical chemists, army sergeant dispensers.

To this the Minister replied that he had no authority to reduce the shortage in the way suggested, because admission to the register was a matter for the Pharmaceutical Society.

In reply to a further question, the Minister stated that he agreed with Sir Hugh Linstead, a Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, that the difference between the training for army compounders and for registered pharmaceutical chemists was very substantial. He was aware of the shortage of pharmacists in the hospital services and was considering what advice should be given to make the best use of available manpower.

#### Pharmacy of the Future

The role of the pharmaceutical chemist of the future would be to help the doctor find his way through "the jungle of proprietary medicines," Sir Hugh Linstead said at a meeting of chemists recently ("Pharmaceutical Journal" 25/1/58). He reminded his audience that with the European common market on the horizon the

number of foreign proprietaries appearing in Britain would increase and add to the general confusion.

He envisaged a situation where the doctor would tell the chemist the drug he wanted to prescribe, and the chemist would advise the best form in which to prescribe it.

Commenting on conditions created by the National Health Service, Sir Hugh said there was a constant tug-of-war between cost and standards.

It had been hoped that the health centres would be money savers, but in practice, health centres had proved unpopular with the public and costly in operation. The project, therefore, had gone into cold storage.

Sir Hugh also had something to say about the limitation of pharmacies. He said this had been done effectively in certain foreign countries as a means of reducing overheads, and when looked at from a national level might appeal to a Government seeking to reduce the cost of the health service.

He urged that pharmacists maintain the standard of quality of presentation associated with the days of PINK STRING AND SEALING WAX.

#### Poisons Control Changes in the U.K.

After consideration extending over many months the Poisons Board of the United Kingdom has abandoned its proposal to exempt antihistamines in the form of travel-sickness preparations from the Pharmacy and Poisons Act and the Poisons Rules, reports the "C. and D."

Chlorambucil, its salts; phenothiazine, its salts; and tolbutamide are being added to Part 1 of the Poisons List and to Schedules 1 and 4 (prescription only).

The entries relating to methylpentynol in Part 1 of the Poisons List and Schedule 1 are being amended to include the esters and other derivatives of methyl-

Amiton is being added to the list of phosphorus compounds in Part 2 of the Poisons List.

Schedule 5 is being amended to permit listed sellers of Part 2 poisons to sell sodium and potassium arsenites in the form of potato haulm destroyers.

#### NEWS FROM KODAK TRAVELLING SCHOLAR

The Hon. Gen. Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Association has received an interesting communication from Mr. A. I. K. Lloyd, Kodak Travelling Scholar, who is nearing the completion of his project which deals with the role of the pharmaceutical chemist in civil

The following are some extracts from Mr. Lloyd's letter, which was written from New York on February 28, 1958.

Mr. Lloyd is due back in Australia on April 2.

#### Civil Defence

I contacted the Washington office of the Federal Civil Defence Administration while I was there, and was ad-

vised that they could not help me any more than Battle Creek can. I thus contacted the F.C.D.A. there, and confirmed with them that I will attend a course (which is not actually a relevant one, but will give me some background) leaving me to fill in pertinent details in discussion with various people before and during the course.

An essential part of stockpiling planning is a survey of the existing stock of those items judged as survival necessities. This has been the job of the Public Health Service in conjunction with the Office of Defence Mobi-I was fortunate to be able to visit two of the lisation. men actively concerned in this study (both pharmacists). This very important but difficult survey is carried out by questionnaires and various methods, and I was able

by questionnaires and various methods, and I was able to investigate this—which was very useful.

Through the Australian Military Mission, I contacted the U.S. Air Force and the U.S. Navy, but they informed me they have no active role in C.D., and so could not help me. (I will get the Army co-operation plans at Battle Creek later.) However, the Navy did arrange to show me some of their work with isotopes.

#### Isotopes

As to my interest in isotopes in pharmacy, I have been fortunate to be able to talk to various people who been fortunate to be able to talk to various people who have been active in using isotopes in various pharmaceutical fields. I have talked with Dr. Chase at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, who is currently giving a series of lectures to graduating and postgraduate pharmacists on this subject. (I met Ron Anderson there, who is taking this course: we were able to spend a couple of days together.)

I also saw two hospitals where isotopes are used extensively. the Veterance' Affaire Hospital in Philadelphia

tensively-the Veterans' Affairs Hospital in Philadelphia (I visited here with Ron Anderson), where they are under the charge of the radiology department, and also the National Institute of Health Clinic at Bethesda, Md., where the pharmacy department is in charge (this last was most interesting and instructive, because the Na-tional Institutes of Health are the organs which do all the health research for the U.S. Government.).

The Navy have a large isotope department at their main hospital (also at Bethesda) and even have a small atomic pile there so that they can produce their own isotopes. I spent several hours there with the Captain in Charge of the department. I was very interested in this, as at this place they also teach doctors and

technicians in isotope technique.

Finally I have visited E. R. Squibb & Co.—one of the two main producers of medical isotopes. This, too, was very helpful. I have also made arrangements to visit Alstots, the other main producer; the Chicago University Clinic, which was the first pharmacy department in the U.S. to take over routinely the control of isotopes in a hospital; and also to Perdue University, where the faculty of pharmacy has (I have been informed) by far the best and most experienced teaching in this subject.

#### General Pharmacy

Before leaving Canada, I was asked to visit the University of Montreal Faculty of Pharmacy, where I was versity of Montreal Faculty of Pharmacy, where I was shown all over the department, and also gave a short lecture on Australian Pharmacy. As this is a French-speaking University and I, of course, had to lecture in English, it was quite an experience. I was also invited to a dinner in Montreal, which I was also very happy to attend. However, it was difficult to be interested in the speeches as again these were in French. However the speeches as again these were in French. However, nearly all spoke English, so I was able to get along all right.

all right.

I have also met Dr. Fischelis, of the American Pharmaceutical Association, while I was in Washington, and several others there at the Assoc. headquarters. He. and particularly Mr. Paul Parker, of the Division of Hospital Pharmacy, were very helpful to me indeed, and it was through them that I have been able to meet so many people who have been precisely the correct contacts I have wanted. They discussed with me their ideas on the pharmacists' role—but as yet they do not have many specific plans.

have many specific plans.



#### EDITED BY A. T. S. SISSONS, B.Sc. F.P.S.

#### ARTICLES

- A Review of Pyrogens and Related Substances.
- Radioactive Isotopes in Medicine.
- Antituberculous Drugs.
- World Consumption of Narcotic Drugs.
- Thallium As Poison.
- Some Recent Developments in Chemistry
   Meldola Memorial Lecture.
- · Glycyrrhetinic Acid.

#### A REVIEW OF PYROGENS AND RELATED SUBSTANCES\*

By T. D. Whittet, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.P.S., F.R.I.C., D.B.A.

Chief Pharmacist, University College Hospital and Medical School, London.

#### Definition of Pyrogens

The term "Pyrogens" is now generally accepted for the substances derived from micro-organisms, which, on rise in body temperature, as well as various other reactions. The term is not usually applied to chemicals such as tetrahydro-B-naphthylamine and  $\alpha$ -dinitrophenol, which raise the body temperature by stimulating metabolism through mechanisms to be described later. It is also not used for irritant substances such as sulphur in oil (Krestin (1953)) or oil of turpentine, Menkin (1945), which cause a rise in body temperature following injection, usually by the intramuscular route. It has been suggested, however, that the action of the latter might be to cause tissue damage with the liberation of an "endogenous" pyrogen. Todd (1955).

#### Historical

The fact that injections of distilled water can cause a rise in body temperature has been known since 1865, when Bilroth noted that fever appeared during the course of injections in patients. At first he considered chemical products in the medicaments to be the pyrexial agents, but later found that a rise in temperature followed the injection of ordinary distilled water. He, therefore, concluded that contamination of the solvent was the probable cause of the "injection fever."

The name "pyrogen" was first coined by Burdon-Sanderson of this College in 1876, for a fever-producing substance which he had prepared from putrid meat and had shown to be free from living bacteria. He also suggested the use of the term for all fever-producing agents.

During the early part of this century, when the intravenous route became customary for the administration of a number of drugs, many cases of so-called "injection fever" were reported. Other names such as "protein-fever," "Salvarsan-fever" and "salt-fever" were also applied to such reactions. In 1911, Wechselmann showed that "Salvarsan-fever" was due to bacterial contamination of the water used for injection and that

if freshly distilled bacteria-free water were used, no reactions occurred. He found, however, that fever was produced in several patients injected with the bacteria-free filtrates of autoclaved samples of contaminated waters. Samelson (1912) and Bendix & Bergmann (1911) stated that the so-called "salt-fevers" were not due to salt, but to the water used for making saline injections.

The subject was first given prominence in this country by Hort & Penfold in a series of papers (1911, 1912, 1912a & b) and by Penfold & Robertson (1922), who showed that the fevers caused by the intravenous injection of salts, saline and many other substances were all due to contamination of the water used in preparing the injections. They proved that freshly distilled water is apyrogenic, but that it rapidly becomes contaminated with fever-producing material on standing unless immediately sterilised and stored in containers sealed so as to exclude bacteria. They concluded that "injection-fevers" were due to a heat stable pyrogenic substance, probably of bacterial origin. They also examined numerous strains of bacteria and classified them into pyrogenic and non-pyrogenic types. The same investigators proved that dead organisms are as potent as living ones in causing fever.

Jona (1916) found that bacterial products were capable of causing fever in rabbits in a dose as low as 0.04 mg. and demonstrated that the pyrogenic substance of E. typhi is removable by a collodion filter, soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol, heat-stable at 110°C. and probably non-protein in nature.

It was the classical work of Seibert and her colleagues (Seibert 1923; Seibert & Mendel 1923; Seibert 1925 and Bourn & Seibert 1925) which firmly established that all these so-called "injection-fevers" are due to the presence in the distilled water used for injection of a filterable heat-stable substance of bacterial origin. Seibert adopted Burdon-Sanderson's term "pyrogen" for this substance, as Hort & Penfold had done for their less well defined pyrogenic factor. Seibert systematically eliminated other factors, such as haemolysis, pH, salts and various impurities which had been suggested as causes of "injection-fever." She confirmed that freshly distilled water is free from pyrogens, but that it can become contaminated on standing if not kept sterile. Pyrogenic contamination could be ensured by seeding apyrogenic distilled water with a trace of contaminated water. A quantity of contaminated water, too small to produce a reaction itself, when added to freshly distilled water, could cause pyrogenicity to develop within a few days. Seibert also examined the effects of heat on pyrogens and showed that they can be completely destroyed by heat, but that long and drastic heating is necessary.

Section of a Thesis presented to the Faculty of Medicine, University of London, for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Banks (1934) confirmed and extended Seibert's work in eliminating factors other than bacterial pyrogens as the cause of "injection-fevers." He also tested the effects of autoclaving pyrogenic materials in acidic, alkaline and neutral media and found them remarkably resistant to heat even at a pH considerably away from neutrality.

#### Organisms Capable of Producing Pyrogens

Hort & Penfold (1912) and Bourn & Seibert (1925) showed that gram negative organisms are the most potent producers of pyrogens. Co Tui & Schrift (1942), Probey & Pittman (1945) and Wylie & Todd (1948) confirmed this and reported on the pyrogen-producing pro-perties of a large number of organisms. Table I shows a list of organisms from which pyrogenic substances have been obtained. Paton (1950).

In addition to bacteria, moulds and viruses have been reported as producing pyrogenic substances. Welch et al (1945) reported the production of pyrogens by penicillium notatum. Wylie & Todd (1948) found no et al (1945) reported the production of pyrogens by penicillium notatum. Wylie & Todd (1948) found no pyrogen production from several moulds grown in Czapek-Dox medium, but Harkness, Loving & Hodges (1950) found that 16 out of 31 moulds produced active pyrogens when cultivated on Sabourand medium. Table 2 shows the moulds reported by them to be pyrogen producing arranged in decreasing order of potency. The pyrogenic effects of viruses have been studied by Bennett, Wagner & LeQuire (1949, 1949a) and by Wagner, Bennett & LeQuire (1949). Bennett & LeQuire (1949).

#### Organisms From Which Pyrogenic Substances Have Been Obtained

Achromobacter pinnatum, solitarium candicans, factans, tiogense, punctatum, lacticum, W

factans, tiogense, punctatum W14C, 2WS. Serratia marcescens, keilensis. Eschericia coli, formica, cloacae. Salmonella typhi. Alkaligenes fecalis.

Pseudomonas fluorescens, aeruginosa, ureae, scissa. Vibrio cholera, comma.

Brucella abortus, melitensis. Proteus vulgaris, morganii. Pasteurella pestis.

Pfeiferella mallei.

Haemophilus influenzae, bronchiosepticus.

Neisseria gonorrhoea, meningitidis. Micrococcus catarrhalis, tetragenes. Staphylococcus albus, citreus, aureus.

Streptococcus pyogenes, lactis.

Bacillus mycoides, subtilis, megatherium, anthracis,

aerosporus. Corynebacterium acnes, diphtheriae. Lactobacillus casei.

Azobacter chroococcum.

Actinomyces albus. Viruses. Influenza A (PR8), Influenza B (Lee), New-castle Disease ("B" strain).

#### Moulds Producing Pyrogenic Substances (on Sabourand Medium)

Blakescu trispora. Fusarium (unknown species). Aspergillus flavus. Gliomastia convoluta. Fusarium roseum. Aspergillus oryzae. Cephalothecium roseum. Stachybotrys atra. Aspergillus ochraceus. Alternaria tenuis. Trichoderma viride. Curvularia lunata. Aspergillus versicolor. Popularia sphaerosperma. Gliocladium roseum.

#### Chemical Nature of Pyrogens

In some of the earliest work on the chemical nature of pyrogens, Jona (1916) concluded that the fever producing substance from the typhoid bacillus was non-protein in nature. Co Tui et al (1914) showed that a pyrogen they isolated from the same organism was essentially a polysaccharide. Their product gave a negative test for protein. Robinson & Flusser (1944) isolated and purified pyrogens from S. typhi, Ps. aeruginosa and P. vulgaris. These also gave negative tests for nitrogen, and analysis suggested a carbohydrate nature. Rodney & Welcke (1945) analysed the pyrogens from several gram negative bacteria and found them to give negative tests for proteins. These investigators concluded that pyrogens are probably complex polysacharides. charides.

Shear et al (1943) isolated a powerful pyrogen from culture filtrates of S. marcescens and this also appears to be a complex polysaccharide. Nesset et al (1950) isolated and purified a pyrogen from a species of pseudomonas and this is available for therapeutic and research purposes in the United States of America as "Piromen" (formerly "Pyromen"). It is described as a mixture of nucleic acids and a polysaccharide complex that contains lipid as well as nitrogen, the latter being attributable to chemically bound glucosamine. Ginger et al. (1951) found pyrogens of similar constitutions from a variety of organisms.

Davies (1956) prepared a specific lipopolysaccharide from Pasteurella pestis. It contains glucosamine and glucose, but most of the polysaccharide moiety consists of an unidentified aldo-heptose sugar. This lipopolysaccharide is relatively non-toxic, but is strongly pyrogeria.

Davies, Morgan & Record (1955) obtained three forms of polysaccharide from cultures of "smooth" Shigella of polysaccharide from cultures of "smooth" Shigela dysenteriae. (1) A degraded form with a molecular weight of about 25,000, containing 27.5 per cent. of acetylglucosamine, 33 per cent. of rhamnose and 27 per cent. of galactose. It is neither toxic nor antigenic, but is pyrogenic in relatively large doses (2 to 5 ug./kg.). (2) An undegraded polysaccharide, differing from the degraded material in containing a few per cent. of aminoacids and having a molecular weight of about one willion. This guestones have relatively low toxicity in million. This substance has a relatively low toxicity, is weakly antigenic and is pyrogenic in a dose of 0.05 ug./kg. (3) A lipopolysaccharide of large particle size, containing about 2 per cent. of nitrogen and 0.8 per cent. of phosphorus. It is toxic and antigenic and is a very powerful pyrogen, being active at 0.002 ug./kg.

Westphal and his colleagues (1952) have also isolated very powerful pyrogens from Salmonella abortus equi and E. Coli. That from S. abortus equi is a lipopolysaccharide of molecular weight about one million and is electrophoretically homogenous. It contains about 80 to 83 per cent. of sugars-glucose, lactose, rhamnose and glucosamine, 3 to 5 per cent. of ribose nucleic acids, and glucosamine, 3 to 5 per cent. of ribose nucleic acids, some phosphoric acid and about 2 or 3 per cent, of acetyl compounds. This pyrogen is also active in rabbits in a dose of about 0.002 ug./kg. The pyrogen from E. coli contains about 40 per cent. of active lipid bound to a polysaccharide carrier. The polysaccharide portion is composed of amino-sugars, including glucosamine and chordrosamine with pentoses and methyl pentoses. and chondrosamine with pentoses and methyl pentoses. The amino-sugars are acetylated and the phosphorus is bound to the toxic lipid in small amount and to the polysaccharide in greater amount, probably in the form of esters. The complete structure of the active lipid is still unknown, but it contains phosphorus and is a phospholipid. These pyrogens of Westphal appear to be very similar to the lipopolysaccharide of Davies, Morgan & Record mentioned above.

There is thus an appreciable amount of evidence that the most powerful pyrogens are lipopolysaccharides and all that have been isolated in a reasonably pure form appear to be mainly carbohydrate and practically free from protein.

#### Relationship of Pyrogens to Bacterial Toxins

Although gram positive organisms have been reported as producing pyrogens all the evidence suggests that gram-negative organisms are much more fruitful sources of pyrogens. Wylie (1949) has shown that if grampositive organisms are killed by heat they exert little or no pyrogenic action, whereas either alive or dead, gram-negative bacteria have a powerful pyrogenic action on injection.

Van Heyningen (1950) states that in general grampositive organisms form soluble exotoxins which pass out into the medium, whilst gram-negative organisms retain the complete endotoxic principles in or on the cell surface and only soluble fractions including pyrogens are found in the medium.

The general structure and properties of the endotoxins from all types of gram-negative organisms appears to be very similar. They are not destroyed by heating in water at 100°C in contrast to the exotoxins of gram-positive organisms which, with few exceptions, are quickly inactivated by heat. In most gram-positive organisms the exotoxins are largely composed of proteins which are readily denatured by heat, whereas the endotoxins of gram-negative organisms, which are closely related to pyrogens, are also complexes of polysaccharides with lipids and other substances and are very resistant to heat.

No information appears to be available on the chemical nature of the pyrogenic substances from moulds.

The workers who showed the pyrogenic activity of virus extracts did not give much indication of the chemical nature of the active substances. Van Heyningen (1950) stated that some rickettsiae and viruses contain both heat-stable and heat-labile toxins. Some of these appear to be very similar to the O-somatic antigens of gram-negative bacteria, which are highly pyrogenic. The pyrogenic substances from viruses, so far described, however, appear to be more thermolabile than bacterial pyrogens.

#### General Description of the Effects of Pyrogens

The many papers on the effects of pyrogens on animals and on man have been summarised by Bennett & Beeson (1950).

#### The Syndrome in Animals

The injection of bacterial pyrogens produces fever in dogs, cats, rats and rabbits. There is a latent period after injection of 15 to 30 minutes. Both cats and dogs show shivering and rigors while the temperature is rising; vomiting and diarrhoea also frequently occur. In rabbits shivering is less prominent, but cutaneous vasoconstriction is detectable and the ears become cold and cyanotic. Diarrhoea, occasionally bloody, may occur. Secondary and even tertiary rises of temperature often appear in these animals. Wylie and Todd (1949) claimed that these secondary rises only arose when suspensions of pyrogen-producing organisms are injected, the rapid rise in temperature being produced by pyrogens dissolved in the medium and the secondary rise by the liberation of pyrogen from bacterial cells destroyed in the blood stream. The phenomenon of the secondary rise has, however, been frequently encountered when using purified pyrogens, especially with high doses.

Both mice and guinea pigs react to the injection of pyrogens with a fall in body temperature rather than a rise. Hort & Penfold (1912a) pointed out that large, nearly lethal doses of bacterial products may produce hypothermia in rabbits giving rise to the false impression that the materials being tested are non-pyrogenic. The same has been noted for purified pyrogens.

Lightbown (1953) reported that with doses of 1 ug./kg. of S. Marcescens pyrogen a strong pyrogenic response was obtained, but if a dose of above 10 ug./kg. were used there was a decrease in temperature. Wylie & Todd (1949) also found a temperature depressant substance in culture of Ps. Fluorescens and P. vulgaris.

#### Syndrome in Man

After the intravenous injection of a pyrogen into a human subject there is a latent period of 45 to 90 minutes during which there is little evidence of any abnormality other than lassitude. The length of the latent period varies with different doses of pyrogen and in different individuals, but is always present. It is followed by a rapid rise in body temperature with or without a typical chill. There is usually a period of chilly sensations followed by shivering or rigors. The skin is cool and may be cyanotic due to cutaneous vaso-constriction. There is also pupillary dilatation, a moderate decrease in respiration and sometimes a rise in arterial blood pressure. During this phase the subject may complain of headache, pains in the back and legs, malaise and nausea. The duration of the chill is usually about 10 to 20 minutes. The fever reaches its peak during the second to third hour and begins to drop rapidly. During the period of falling temperature, there is cutaneous vasodilatation, profuse sweating, pupillary constriction and a marked fall in arterial pressure. There is sometimes a secondary temperature rise during the fourth or fifth hour. Aspirin in a dose of about 1 gramme is very effective in suppressing the unpleasant effects of pyrogens.

Co Tui & Schrift (1942) working with E. typhi pyrogen estimated that the dog is six times and the rabbit three times more resistant to a given dose of pyrogen than a human subject. Dare & Mogey (1954) using a crude pyrogen from P. vulgaris found the rabbit to be from one-third to seven times as sensitive as man, depending on the experimental conditions.

#### Comparison of the Effects of Pyrogens With Those of Other Hyperthermic Agents

It is interesting to compare the thermogenic effects of pyrogens with those of other hyperthermic agents such as tetrahydro- $\beta$ naphthylamine,  $\alpha$ -dinitrophenol, sulphur in oil and Pyrexin.

#### Tetrahydro-\( \begin{align\*} \text{Naphthylamine} \end{align\*}

Tetrahydronaphthylamine was shown by Mutch and Pembrey (1911) to cause hyperthermia in the rabbit following the subcutaneous injection of a dose of 60 to 90 mg. The general effects of the drug are extreme constriction of the blood vessels of the ear, presumably caused by an action on the sympathetic system, rapid respiration, restlessness, greatly increased muscular activity, spasms and even convulsions. Mutch and Pembrey found that the increased heat production caused by the drug is related to the muscular activity and is accompanied by an increase in the intake of oxygen and output of carbon dioxide. They stated that the action of the drug is upon the central nervous system, affecting the higher centres more than the lower; the increased excitability being accompanied by increased muscular movement, spasms or convulsions. They concluded that, although there is vasoconstriction in the ears at an early stage, the rise in temperature can, at least in non-fatal cases, be explained by the increased muscular activity.

Thus it appears that the principal action of tetrahydronaphthylamine is in increasing heat production due to stimulation of the central nervous system which causes increased muscular activity. Its action differs therefore from that of pyrogens which act mainly by decreasing heat-loss. One point of resemblance in the actions of the two substances is that both cause constriction of the ear veins through stimulation of the sympathetic system.

#### a-Dinitrophenol

The action of  $\alpha$ -dinitrophenol on temperature has been studied by Tainter & Cutting (1933) in a variety of animals, including man. In doses from 3 to 40 mg. per kg. of body weight it produces a marked fever reaching a maximum within about half an hour of injection and requiring three or four hours to subside if a non-fatal dose is given. The drug can be given orally or by intravenous or intramuscular injection. The tempera-

ture rise caused by a-dinitrophenol is independent of the nervous system and of contractions of the skeletal muscles. The effect is not prevented by full doses of ergotamine, by adrenalectomy, thyroidectomy or by curarisation. It seems, therefore, that dinitrophenol increases tissue metabolism by a direct action and its effects differ considerably from those of bacterial pyro-

Another method of inducing fever is to inject deep Another method of inducing fever is to inject deep into a muscle either a 1 or 2 per cent. solution of sulphur in olive or arachis oil or a 1 per cent. aqueous suspension of colloidal sulphur. Following such an injection a consderable amount of local inflammation and oedema is produced and local cell damage is caused, resulting within 10 to 24 hours in a high and prolonged fever accompanied by changes in the leucocyte count in the those resulting from the injection of count similar to those resulting from the injection of bacterial pyrogens. Todd (1955) suggests that these effects might be due to the liberation of an endogenous pyrogen from the damaged tissue cells or from leucocytes.

Pyrexin

Menkin (1945) showed that if turpentine or other irritant substances are injected into the pleural cavities of dogs or other animals the exudates obtained have an action very similar to that of bacterial pyrogens, causing a rise in temperature and initial leucopenia followed by leucocytosis. He called the pyrogenic factor "pyrexin," and later succeeded in isolating it in a pure crystalline form, separate from the factor acting on the leucocytes. Menkin (1952). Bennett & Beeson (1953) suggested that pyrexin might be contaminated by a bacterial pyrogen during the method of extraction from exudates. Menkin during the method of extraction from exudates. Menkin (1955a) has convincingly refuted this suggestion and has presented evidence that "pyrexin" might be the postulated endogenous pyrogen or a factor closely related to it. Menkin has fully reviewed this work in a book (1955) which offers a rational explanation for the fevers caused by bacterial pyrogen, acute inflammations and the injection of irritant substances. It will be discussed without in the section of the se cussed further in the section on the mode of action of pyrogens.

#### Detection and Assay of Pyrogens

(a) Temperature Measurements

Although several of the earlier workers had used the rabbit, among other animals, for the detection of pyrogens, it was Seibert and Mendel (1923a) who first degens, it was seidert and mendei (1923a) who first de-vised the test which is almost universally used and has formed the basis of the tests for pyrogens of most of the pharmacopoeias. They recommended that tempera-tures should be taken hourly and showed that the temperatures of the rabbits were not appreciably affected

by the amount of handling necessary to do this.

Co Tui & Schrift (1942) made studies to eliminate possible causes of error in the test and the procedure for the method adopted for the U.S.P. XII (November, 1942) 1942) was based on their recommendations. In 1944, Co Tui et al. defined the minimal pyrogenic dose (M.P.D.) which is the dose per kilogram of body weight which, when injected intravenously into a rabbit, does not cause a rise in body temperature of more than 0.5 to

0.6°C. within four hours.

The U.S.P. test in Edition XII and the three subsequent editions and the first B.P. test introduced in 1948. stipulate that a given amount of test material should not cause a rise of more than 0.6°C. above the initial temperature during the three hours after injection. In all these early tests the assumption was made that the sensitivity of the rabbit to pyrogens is the same from one laboratory to another. This is not a justifiable assumption since considerable variation connects by one laboratory to another. This is not a justifiable assumption since considerable variation can occur between individual rabbits (Wylie & Todd 1948) and between species (Paton 1950). Tolerance may occur if animals are used too frequently (Beeson 1946, 1957); (Dare 1953a). Attempts have been made in the later editions of the U.S.P. to eliminate or reduce the effect

of these factors by making the requirements for the

Dare (1953a) discusses the efficiency of the B.P. 1953 and U.S.P. XIV tests and recommends procedures to increase the accuracy of the methods. Ott (1949) and Tennant & Ott (1952) outlined a method for using the febrile response in rabbits as a quantitative test based on the fact that the average response to pyrogens is a linear function of the logarithm of the dose. Beeson (1947) and Dare (1953a) have used the duration as well as the height of the temperature rise as a more accurate

measurement of the response to pyrogens. Bennett (1948) has called this the "Fever index."

The 1955 Addendum to the British Pharmacopoeia introduced a more stringent test based on a sequential method. The test is first carried out on three rabbits and the carried out on three rabbits. and the sample passes if the summed responses are be-low a stated figure and fails if they are above a higher stated figure. If the sum of the response falls between these two values the test is repeated on a further group of three rabbits. If the result is still indecisive further tests are performed until a total of four groups of three rabbits has been used when the sample passes if the sum of the twelve responses is below a stated figure and

fails if it is above this figure.

It would obviously be more satisfactory if a biological assay of pyrogens could be based on a comparison with as standard pyrogen. Several pyrogens have now been obtained in a highly purified state and could possibly be used as standards. A major difficulty in the way of adopting a standard, however, is the fact that pyrogens from different sources vary considerably in the character, duration and latency of the febrile response which they cause and in their stability. The nature of the pyrogens in contaminated waters and medicaments has not yet been completely determined.

(b) Leucocytic Response

Many workers have reported alterations in the white cell count after the injection of pyrogens. The usual response is a leucopenia about half an hour after injection followed by a leucocytosis reaching its peak within about six to eight hours of the injection. Both these effects have been suggested as methods of pyrogen testing in place of temperature measurements. Chapman (1942); Young & Rice (1944). Bandelin (1945) considered the use of methods involving the measurement of leucocyte changes to be more rapid and reliable than the febrile response, but Bose & Ahuja (1944) and Bennett & Beeson (1950) found them less reliable. Further studies in this field have been carried out by Todd and his colleagues who have also examined changes in the differential leucocyte count as possible methods of pyrogen testing. Dawson & Todd (1952, 1954), Anderson & Todd (1954).

Bullock (1954) expressed doubts whether the factor causing hyperthermia is identical with that causing changes in leucocyte counts, and it is interesting to note that whilst the crude "pyrexin" of Menkin has effects on temperature and on leucocyte almost identical with those of bacterial pyrogens, the factor causing the febrile response can be separated from that affecting leucocytes (Monkin 1949)

cocytes. (Menkin 1946).

(To be continued.)

#### RADIOACTIVE ISOTOPES IN MEDICINE

By Professor E. J. Wayne, M.D., F.R.C.P. Abstract of an address given at an Evening Meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society, Edinburgh. (Reprinted from "The Pharmaceutical Journal," January 4, 1958.)

Each element exists in a number of forms having the same atomic number, i.e., the same number of positively cherned protons in the nucleus but with different mass.

charged protons in the nucleus, but with different mass numbers, i.e., with a different number of neutrons present in addition to the protons. These forms of the ele-ments which have the same atomic number but different atomic masses are called isotopes. Electrical

stability is maintained by the electrons which surround the nucleus and which are equal in number to the protons. Since it is the number of electrons which determines the chemical properties of a substance, it follows that all isotopes behave chemically in the same way. Some isotopes are physically stable and can be distineguished only by apparatus such as the mass spectograph. Certain arrangements of protons and neutrons, however, are inherently unstable, and such nuclei undergo spontaneous changes to more stable forms. Usually these changes involve the conversion of a neutron to a proton or vice versa and are accompanied by the emission of one or more types of radiation. Atoms which show this phenomenon are termed radioactive. The best example is radium itself which occurs in a radioactive form in Since 1936, however, it has been possible to prepare the radioactive isotopes of a large number of stable elements by artificial means and today the majority are prepared in atomic piles. The radiations which are emitted by radioactive isotopes as their individual atoms are converted into atoms of a different atomic number are termed alpha-, beta-, and gamma-rays. The alpha radiations are emitted only by elements of high atomic number and are of little interest in the present connection. Beta radiations consist of rapidly moving electrons and penetrate only a few millimetres through living tissues. Gamma-rays are electro-magnetic waves similar to those produced by an X-ray generator, out of even shorter wave length and pass through body tissues in the same way as X-rays.

The current method of detection of radioactivity depends upon the ability of the radiations produced by radioactive substances to produce ionisation in gases (the Geiger-Müller counter) or to give rise to fluorescence in a piece of transparent material (the scintillation counter). These pieces of apparatus can be adapted to count alpha, beta or gamma radiations. The energy of a single unit of radiation is converted into an electrical

impulse, amplified and counted.

The loss of radioactivity with time is best expressed as the half-life which is defined as the time required for the activity to decrease to one-half of its original value. Only those isotopes with half-lives measured in days or weeks are of value in clinical medicine. A few, however, with very long physical half-lives may have short biological half-lives because of their rapid elimination from the body and may, like tritium, an isotope of hydrogen, be used in observations in human subjects.

Radioactive isotopes possess two important characteristics which make them of value in biology and medicine. Their chemical identity with the stable elements present in living tissues combined with the existence of techniques which enable them to be detected in extremely small amounts allows their use as tracer substances and the biological effects of the radiations they produce during disintegration is the basis for their use in the treatment of malignant disease and some non-malignant conditions.

Isotopes may be used clinically in three main ways: as research tools in the investigation of the nature of disease processes, as diagnostic aids and as therapeutic agents. These distinctions are not, however, sharp. It is unfortunate that the therapeutic applications are re-

latively few.

The principle of the dilution technique is simple. If one wishes to find the volume of water in a large irregular space a small quantity of radioactive water may be added, allowing it to mix completely with the ordinary water and then withdrawing a small sample. The extent to which the radioactivity has been diluted is a measure of the volume of the total water present in the space. In practice the radioactive isotope of hydrogen is used in the form of its oxide, tritium oxide which behaves chemically like water. This radioactive water reaches equilibrium concentration in man in about two hours, and its use shows that there is between 50 and 60 per cent. of water in the human body. When the water content of the body is known, its fat content can be calculated since lean tissue contains about 73 per cent.

of water and fat is almost water-free. Similar dilution methods may be used to determine the volume of blood plasma and of red blood corpuscles. To determine the former, iodised albumin containing radio-iodine is used, and for the latter, red blood cells are rendered radioactive by the incorporation of radio-chromium. The blood plasma is about 4 per cent. and red blood corpuscles about 3 per cent. of the body weight.

blood plasma is about 4 per cent. and red blood corpuscles about 3 per cent. of the body weight.

The total mass of red cells in the body has been shown by Muldowney (1957) to be related not to the body weight but to the mass of lean tissue in the body. Depot fat does not utilise oxygen in the same way as the lean tissues (Krebs and Johnson, 1948). It seems reasonable therefore that the oxygen-carrying system of the body, the red blood cells, should be related to the amount of actively metabolising lean tissue in the body. Using the same techniques we (Muldowney, Crooks and Wayne, 1957) were able to show that while the total red cell mass is increased in thyrotoxicosis, a condition in which the oxygen requirements of the body are increased, it is reduced in myxoedema where the reverse holds good. When the estimations were repeated after the patients had been successfully treated it was found that the normal relationship between red-cell mass and

lean-body mass had been restored.

The dilution technique using radioisotopes may be adapted to the study of the electrolytes, sodium, potassium and chloride which have an important physiological role and are disturbed in many pathological states. The space into which radio-sodium diffuses gives a crude measure of the extracellular fluid volume since sodium is essentially an extracellular ion. If simultaneous measurements are made of the non-isotopic sodium by ordinary chemical techniques it is possible to calculate the total exchangeable sodium in the body, that is to say, the total amount of sodium which is metabolically active. It has been possible to show (Muldowney, Crooks and Bluhm, 1957) that in the normal subject there is a much better correlation between total exchangeable electrolytes present in the body and the lean body mass than between these electrolytes and total body weight. The changes in the electrolytes in disease have been extensively studied using radioisotopes and the dilution principle. It has, for example, been found that there is considerable sodium retention in congestive heart failure and several years ago I was able to show that the organic mercurial diuretic mersalyl causes a great increase in the output of radio-sodium in the urine of patients in congestive cardiac failure.

Use of Radio-chromium

If a small proportion of the red cells present in the body are made radioactive and returned to the blood stream it is possible, as we have seen, to determine the total red cell mass. By withdrawing small quantities of blood from time to time one can in addition calculate the rate of destruction of red cells. We have used radioactive chromium for this purpose. In the normal person the half-life of the red cells is 27 to 36 days. The rate of destruction of red cells is increased in the haemolytic anaemias and by cross-transfusion experiments it is possible to determine whether this is due to a defect in the red cells, making them less robust, or to the presence of haemolysins in the blood plasma causing a more rapid destruction of the cells. In a rare type of haemolytic anaemia called paroxysmal haemoglobinuria we (Muldowney, Bluhm and Wayne, 1957) were able to confirm that the fault lay in the red cell and to show that two substances which had been used therapeutically, phenindione and cortisone, had no effect on the rate of destruction of the cells.

In anaemic patients with greatly enlarged spleens there is often difficulty in deciding whether the spleen is acting predominantly as a blood-forming or a blood-destroying organ. By external counting over the liver and spleen after chromium-marked cells have been given it is possible to determine whether the red cells are present in greater or less proportion than normal in these two organs. Usually a relative increase in radioactivity of the spleen indicates increased destruction of cells by this organ. If at a later date radio-iron is administered,

it is gradually built up into haemoglobin and incorporated into the red cells. Normally this occurs in the bone marrow and radioactivity over the sacrum is high. But if the spleen is acting as a predominantly blood-forming organ because of disease involving the bone marrow it may be possible to demonstrate an abnormally high concentration of radioactivity over it with a correspond-ing diminution over the sacrum. When the results of radio-chromium and radio-iron studies are considered together it is often possible in cases of myeloid leukaemia or myelofibrosis with splenic enlargement to anticipate the results of splenectomy. When the spleen is pre-dominantly a blood-destroying organ the results of this operation may be surprisingly good.

#### Radio-iodine and the Thyroid

If the distribution of radio-iodine is compared when it is given to a normal individual and to a thyrotoxic patient, the essential difference is the greater rate of uptake by the thyroid gland and the greater total amount retained in the gland of the thyrotoxic individual. Less radioactivity is consequently found in the urine. After radioactivity is consequently found in the urine. After the initial retention of radio-iodine by the gland, the activity slowly falls due to the output of radioactive thyroxine and consequently plasma activity rises, At 48 hours the plasma activity is negligible in a normal individual after a tracer dose, and high in a thyrotoxic patient. Nearly all this activity is in the protein-bound fraction and in accordingly a prospersy of circulating fraction and is essentially a measure of circulating radio-thyroxine.

We now rely on two tests carried out after the oral administration of 25 "curies of radio-iodine. The amount of radio-iodine taken up by the gland four hours later is estimated. This was chosen because it is convenient in out-patients and is sufficiently late after administration to eliminate variations arising from oral admini-stration. Forty-eight hours after the isotope has been given, a sample of blood is taken and its total and pro-

tein-bound radioactivity determined.

The uptake of radio-iodine by the thyrotoxic gland is almost always over 45 per cent. of the dose given and normal or clinically non-toxic patients usually give figures below this level. The activity of the protein-bound iodine fraction correlates rather better with the clinical diagnosis than the uptake, and only about 5 per cent. of thyrotoxic patients have values below 0.4 per cent./dose/litre plasma. If the results of the two tests which we recommend are plotted on the same chart, it can be seen that only 2 per cent. of patients are wrongly placed when the tests are in agreement. Our present feeling is that if it is possible to carry out only one test then an estimation of the protein-bound iodine at 48 hours is the most reliable while a knowledge of the uptake of radio-iodine by the thyroid gland at four hours gives valuable information in doubtful cases.

By using radio-iodine tests of this type, patients who are suspected of thyrotoxicosis may have the diagnosis confirmed or refuted with the minimum of discomfort and with a high degree of accuracy. For further details see Macgregor and Wayne (1957).

Radioactive iodine may be used in the treatment of thyrotoxicosis. Two other effective forms of treatment thyrotoxicosis. Two other effective forms of treatment are also available, surgery and antithyroid drugs, and for a third to compete effectively it must be shown to have definite advantages. Thyroidectomy is one of the safest of operations, but it still has a significant mortality especially in unskilled hands, and even when the surgeon is very experienced there is a risk of a complication of some kind. The main drawback to the antication of some kind. The main drawback to the anti-thyroid drugs, apart from their liability to produce sensitisation reactions, is the frequency with which patients relapse when the drug is withdrawn. There is thus a definite place for a third form of therapy provided it is both safe and effective. Of the efficacy of <sup>131</sup> therapy there is no doubt, and the only factor which restricts its universal use, apart from availability, is the fear of the late development of malignant changes in the thyroid The incidence of cancer cannot be assessed until a period of about 20 years has passed since the substance was first used therapeutically. So far, the total experience of <sup>131</sup>I therapy is about 15 years and no cases of carcinoma of the thyroid gland which could be attributed to treatment have been reported. It is, nevertheless, wise to restrict radio-iodine therapy to those with an expectation of life of less than about 20 years.

As we have seen, radio-iodine is rapidly taken up by

the thyroid gland and much is retained, especially in thyrotoxicosis. If we use doses several hundred times larger than those used in tracer observations a biological effect similar to that of X-rays is exerted on those cells within 2.5 mm. range of the disintegrating atoms. The isotope is concentrated in close contact to the over-functioning cells and the skin is not subjected to the heavy dosage which X-rays inevitably produce. autoradiograph shows this effect.

Varying techniques are used in an attempt to obtain consistently satisfactory results. We now employ the single dose method as modified by Macgregor (1957) and give amounts varying from 4 to 20 millicuries according to the size of the gland. The results are gratifying. to the size of the gland. The results are gratifying. There is no mortality or morbidity and from the patient's point of view the treatment is ideal—about 60 per cent. of patients are cured by a single drink of a tasteless medicine, about 30 per cent. require more than one treatment and above 10 per cent. become myxoede-matous which is about the same proportion as after surgical operation.

I should add a word about radiation hazards. Radioodine tests using 25 reuries give to the patient a whole body dose of 0.1 roentgen and to the gland 50 roentgen, a dose which is frequently approached by the tissues of a patient undergoing X-ray examination. Nevertheless it is wise not to repeat doses at short intervals without good reason. Tritium and radio-sodium are extremely safe from the point of view of radiation hazards and observations can safely be repeated three or four times

over several weeks.

Radioactive isotopes have been available to clinicians for less than ten years and we have only just begun to realise their tremendous potentialities in the investigation of disease processes.

#### ANTITUBERCULOUS DRUGS

By H. S. Grainger

The advances made in the chemotherapy of tuber-culosis in the last decade have been truly remarkable and the success achieved has stimulated the search for even better therapeutic agents. Recent trials with a new compound, Dipasic, however, have prompted the Editor of *The Lancet* to comment that the established drugs p-aminosalicylic acid and isoniazid are so effective that there seems to be "no place in ordinary practice for relatively untried preparations." Allan et al. have reported a clinical trial using Nupasal-213 (o-hydroxybenzol isonicotinyl hydrazone) and Dipasic (isonicotinic acid hydrazide p-aminosalicylate). The former is a derivative of isoniazid and has no relationship to PAS, the latter is a chemical combination of isoniazid with PAS. Four groups of patients were treated respectively with isoniazid plus PAS, Nupasal, Nupasal plus PAS, and Dipasic. Comparison was made of the gain in weight, the effect of treatment on erythrocyte sedimentation rates, the clearing of lung zones, sputum conversion and the emergence of resistant strains of organisms. Nupasal-resis-tant strains emerged which were also resistant to isoniazid. In patients treated with Nupasal plus PAS and with isoniazid plus PAS resistant strains did not emerge. The authors suggest that the action of Nupasal is due entirely or almost entirely to the isoniazid it liberates in the body. Dipasic did not give results as good as those with isoniazid and PAS. It appears that Dipasic is broken down in the body and acts as isoniazid plus PAS, but the amount of PAS liberated is much too small to guard against the development of resistance to iso-It appears from this trial, therefore, that whilst Nupasal-213 is effective in controlling tuberculosis, its action is that of the isoniazid liberated. Dipasic is criticised on the ground that the PAS liberated in vivo is too small in quantity to effectively suppress the emergence of resistant organisms.—"Drug and Chemical Exports," December, 1957.

#### WORLD CONSUMPTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS

An editorial in The Pharmaceutical Journal, January 18, 1958

The United Nations Central Opium Board operates the International Narcotic Drug Conventions of 1925 and 1931. In a recently published report, the Board emphasises that its work, which is directed to the elimination of abuse of all narcotic drugs (not only opium) could not succeed without the active co-operation of governmental authorities. It is gratifying to note that almost all countries continued to help by supplying statistics, including some countries which did not sign the conventions. The Board's statistics are, therefore, a valuable guide to current trends in the use of narcotic drugs in almost all countries of the world. They show, for instance, that since 1955 (when opium-poppy cultivation was prohibited in Iran) the bulk of world opium production has come from India, Turkey and U.S.S.R., with small amounts from Jugoslavia, Afghanistan, Japan and Bulgaria. Most of this opium is required for medical purposes, mainly for the manufacture of morphine, which in turn is largely converted into codeine before use. Some morphine is still obtained from poppy straw, but the introduction of machine harvesting has resulted in straw of lower morphine content, which is less attractive as a raw material.

During the period 1952-56 the consumption of morphine for licit purposes fell by about 20 per cent., while the proportion of codeine and ethylmorphine consumed rose by about the same amount. There was a large increase in the production of dihydrocodeine and pholocodeine which, like codeine itself, are used mainly as cough suppressants, and fall under group II of the 1931 convention since they do not show addiction-producing properties. On the other hand, world consumption of diamorphine dropped from 274 kilos in 1952 to 92 kilos

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Section O - Pharmaceutical Science.

in 1956. Manufacture dropped even more markedly, to 60 kilos in 1956 (and some of this was afterwards was made into nalorphine), the difference being made up by drawing on stocks. It seems, therefore, that most countries intend to follow the international recommendation to ban the manufacture and use of diamorphine for all purposes. Nevertheless the illicit traffic in this drug continues, and the seizure of considerable quantities is reported by the authorities in North America, the Mediterranean Basin and Hong Kong. Traffic in opium continues to be centred mainly in the Far and Near East, and in the same areas large seizures of morphine are reported by the authorities.

Chewing of coca leaves continues to be a problem in some South American countries. Only a small proportion of the coca leaf production is used for medical purposes (in the form of cocaine), and this quantity showed a decline during the period under review. Only one country (Argentina) reported large confiscations of coca leaves on account of illicit imports, and the importance of cocaine in illicit traffic appears to have declined considerably. Illicit traffic in Indian hemp and its resin continued in every continent; the largest confiscations in recent years have been made in Africa.

In 1952, a total of 13 synthetic drugs were under international control, but by 1956 the number had risen to 32. Many of these, however, have not progressed beyond the experimental stage, and only three are consumed in considerable quantity. The most important is pethidine, the use of which seems to be on the increase, and in 1956 amounted to one-third as much as morphine itself. The synthetic drugs appear hardly at all in the illicit drug traffic. Ketobemidone, which presents a special danger of producing addiction, appears to be used in only eight countries, and production fell from 137 kilos in 1952 to 47 kilos in 1956. Most governments appear to have banned manufacture, import and export of this drug, as recommended in a resolution of the Economic and Social Council (1954); production has, however, continued in Denmark and Switzerland.

The Opium Board remarks that in certain instances the discovery of new analgesics has been followed by publicity declaring them to be free from addiction liability, and goes on to say: "It cannot be too often repeated that when new drugs are introduced everyone concerned in introducing them should take the utmost care that only fully substantiated claims are made in this respect." This statement may well have been inspired by some articles on the drug known as R875, and there will be few who do not wholeheartedly agree with the Opium Board's declaration, which might well apply to potent drugs of any kind until they have been proved free from serious untoward effects.

It is gratifying to note that the licit production of narcotic drugs, with the exception of coca leaves and cannabis, is now virtually limited to medical and scientific requirements. Since diversions from licit to illicit channels are now insignificant, it seems that the main purposes of the narcotics conventions have been achieved. The value of the conventions is thus well established, despite some weaknesses and imperfections which experience has revealed in some of their provisions. The success which has been achieved is, however, primarily due to the high sense of responsibility displayed by most countries, including some which are not parties to the conventions.

#### THALLIUM AS POISON

The Council of the American Medical Association recently authorised publication of a report by its pesticides committee on the risks of thallium poisoning due more particularly to its inclusion in baits based on food products that are also "quite acceptable to children and pets." During the past two years there was "an alarming incidence of such poisonings in the State of Texas,"

and the committee takes the view that "the public welfare would not be penalised" by discouraging the use of thallium as a household chemical, since other effective and less toxic rodenticides and insecticides are available.

When thallium ceased to be used as an internal medicament and depilatory there was a marked fall in the number of accidental injuries attributable to the element. Its principal uses today are in the control of rats, mice, moles, ants and cockroaches. Thallium sulphate, containing approximately 80 per cent. of the metal, is the usual form used. It has an astringent taste apparently not objectionable to rodents or insects in the concentrations present in baits, and acts as a general cell poison with cumulative properties. The amounts of thallium contained in poisoned grain used as bait are understood to be non-injurious to soil and plants. Readily absorbed through the skin and from the alimentary tract, thallium is distributed to all tissues, especially the muscles, spleen, and kidneys. It accumulates to some extent in the skin and hair. Symptoms of acute poisoning generally conform to those of heavy metal poisoning, though they develop slowly after several hours or up to two days. Death can occur in a few days or be delayed several weeks and recovery from thallium poisoning is also slow, taking six months or more. Loss of hair, the most familiar sign of thallium intoxication, usually appears in the first ten to fourteen days. Three deaths and well over sixty serious thallium poisoning cases in small children occurred in the United States in 1957.

"When thallium products are needed for the control of highly resistant species of insects and rodents," states the report, "they should be subject to the type of restriction invoked for very dangerous substances, namely, use by experienced personnel familiar with its hazards and trained in its handling." In Brtain, thallium is a scheduled poson in all proportions, but the controls under existing poisons legislation naturally do not prevent baits from falling into the hands of children, and special attention should be given by authorised dealers to ensure that purchasers have that risk brought to their notice.—"The Chemist & Druggist," January 11, 1958.

#### SOME RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN CHEMISTRY MELDOLA MEMORIAL LECTURE

At a recent joint meeting of The Royal Institute of Chemistry and the Imperial College Chemical Society (London) the "Meldola" medallist for 1956, Dr. T. S. West, gave an address on some recent aspects of progress in chemistry.

In the inorganic section attention was focused on some of the analytical applications of ethylene-diamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA). The remarkable chelating ability of that reagent was typified by describing a method for the titrimetric evaluation of barium sulphate precipitates in which the barium sulphate is dissolved in an excess of the reagent and is determined by back titration. Some interesting effects of EDTA on the oxidation potential of some redox systems were then discussed. Particular reference was made to the stability of the cuprous chelate of EDTA and further evidence derived from a study of the polarograms of the metal chelates was examined. It was demonstrated that the normal reaction between Fe3 + and I ions was reversed at pH 3-5 in the presence of excess of EDTA, thus making possible the titration of iodine with ferrous sulphate. Some of the limitation of iodine with ferrous sulphate. tations of EDTA as a titrimetric reagent for metal ions were pointed out, particularly with respect to the lack of really satisfactory metalochromic indicators. A selection of five new indicators taken from a range of commercially available o,o'-di-hydroxy azo dyes was discussed and a practical demonstration was made of

several end-points. A new reagent — Alizarin complexone — derived from 1,2-dihydroxyanthraquinone and imino diacetic acid was an excellent indicator for the chelatometric titration of several metal ions, both in acid and alkaline solution. It was free from interference by traces of iron, etc. A possible mode for its indicator action, based on spectrophotometric evidence, was explained. Some of its metal chelates showed a remarkable resistance to decomposition. New chelating agents synthesised by the speaker and co-workers were also described. Particular attention was devoted to the tetra-acetic acids of 1,2-diaminocyclopentane, 4,-methyl-1, 2-diaminocyclohexane, 1, 2-diaminocyclohexane, cTentative figures for the stability constants of some of the metal chelates of those compounds as established from polarographic data showed that these substances are possessed of a very high chelating ability. In organic analysis attention was restricted to recent work of the speaker and his associates on the development of a new field of ultimate and functional group analysis on the sub-micro scale. Those analyses were as accurate as the conventional micro methods, but required a sample weight of only 50 microgm.—"The Chemist & Druggist," January 11, 1958.

#### GLYCYRRHETINIC ACID

A Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Agent in Dermay. E. Colin-Jones and G. F. Somers. Med Press. 238, 206.) This paper reviews the pharmacology of glycyrrhetinic acid and reports on its anti-inflammatory activity as evidenced by tests on experimental animals and an extensive clinical investigation in a variety of skin diseases. Glycyrrhetinic acid is a complex triter-pene derived from glycyrrhizic acid, the sweet consti-tuent of liquorice. The authors have demonstrated the anti-inflammatory action of the biologically active isomers of glycyrrhetinic acid in established experimental methods in laboratory animals:-The cotton pellet method of Meier, Schuler and Desaulles, inhibition of tuberculin reaction in B.C.G. infected guinea pigs, the rat foot test and the granuloma pouch test. It is also reported that it heals experimentally induced inflammatory lesions on the skin of the rabbit and reduces induced inflammation in the rabbit eye. It was also demonstrated that a "commercially pure" glycyrrhetinic acid does not suppress the tuberculin reaction in B.C.G. infected guinea pigs, and the authors postulate that this may be due to method of extraction and purification. Clinically, the topical application of ointments containing the active isomers of glycyrrhetinic acid (Biosone G.A.) in 254 cases has shown its value in a variety of dermatological conditions. A trial against the inert base gave a probability figure P < 0.001. In a comparison with hydrocortisone ointments it compared favourably in subacute and chronic conditions. The ointment was found to be most effective in flexural eczema, traumatic and contact dermatitis, napex neurodermatitis, disseminated neurodermatitis, pruritus associated with psoriasis and in pustular psoriasis. Some value was found in infantile eczema, nummular eczema and in pruritis valvae and ani. Glycyrrhetinic acid has been shown to act synergistically with the antibiotic neomycin, giving excellent results in impetigo and impetiginised eczema. In psoriasis the depressive action of glycyrrhetinic acid on the inflammatory process, combined with the anti-eczematous action of tar and the keratolytic action of salicylic acid gave more effective and speedier results than any of these used alone. The active form of glycyrrhetinic acid brought relief in cases which had hitherto been intractable to other forms of treatment. It was concluded that certain fractions of the acid have a marked anti-inflammatory action and were effective in a variety of skin diseases, and compared favourably in subacute and chronic conditions, with hydrocortisone.

—"J. Pharm. Pharmacol.," 1, 1958, 71.

# Prescription Proprietaries and

#### New Drugs



Geoff K. Treleaven, Ph.C., F.P.S.

PHARMACEUTICS DEPARTMENT,
VICTORIAN COLLEGE
OF PHARMACY

#### LIST OF GLUCO-CORTICOID PREPARATIONS HYDROCORTISONE PREPARATIONS

#### Composition and Pack

#### ORAL

Tablets	10	mg.	25	
99	00	99	100	
9.9	20	mg.	20	
99		99	25	
99		99	40	

#### INJECTION (acetate) (Intra-articular)

19	25	n	ng/	'cc	
19	99	_			2
19				1cc	
19				1cc	
9.0	99	5c	C		

Neomycin (0.5%) 5cc Injection (Intra-articular) Long-Acting (Tertarybutyl acetate) 25 mg/cc 5cc Direct Intravenous Injection (also I.M.) (hemisuccinate sodium 100 mg in 2cc) Intravenous Infusion 100 mg/20cc (for preparing I.V. infusion)

#### EYE AND EAR

Eye Ointment	(acetate)	0.5% 3.5 g.
. 11		0.5% 3 g.
79		1% 3.5 g.
**		1.5% 3.5 g.
19	99	2.5% 3.5 g.
11	99	2.5% 3 g.
	acetate)	
Sulphacetamide	Sod. (1	5%) 2.5 g.
Eye Ointment Neomycin (0.5%		tate) with
Eye Ointment Chloramphenico		
Eye Ointment Tetracycline (1		
		Neomycin (0.5%), ts, Bacitracin 400 4 g.
Eye-Ear Ointn Neomycin (0.5%		% acetate) with
		and the same of the same of

#### Proprietary Names and Other Manufacturers

Andrews; Hydrocortone; Pros. Cortril.	ana Labs;	Cortril;	Hydrocortisyl;	Cortef.
Cortril; Hydrocortistab. Prosana Labs; Hydrocortone; Adreson; Hydrocortisyl. Efcortelan; Hydrocortistab. Cortril; Ef-Cortelan.	Scherosor	n-F; B.D	.H.; Andrews;	Hydro-

Hydrocortistab Viule; Hydrocortisyl; Scheroson-F. Hydrocortistab Viule.

Andrews: Ef-Cortelan.

Andrews; Ef-Cortelan.
Andrews; Cortril; Cortef; Hydrocortone; Ef-Cortelan; Hydrocortistab; Hydro-Adreson; Hydrocortisyl; Scheroson-F.

Ef-Cortelan-Neomycin.

#### Hydrocortone T.B.A.

Solu-Cortef; Ef-Cortelan Intravenous.

Ef-Cortelan; Hydrocortistab; Hydro-Adreson; Hydrocortisyl; Cortef; Hydrocortone.

Cortril.
Hydrocortisyl.
Andrews.
Hydrocortone.
Cortril.

Hydrocortisyl; Hydrocortistab; Ef-Cortelan.

Hydro-Adreson-S.

Hydrocortomycin; Ef-Cortelan Neomycin.

Chlorocort.

Achromycin-Hydrocortisone.

Neosporin-Hydrocortisone.

Hydromycin; Neo-Cortef.

#### HYDROCORTISONE PREPARATIONS (Continued)

Eye Drops (0.5% acetate) 5cc (1% acetate) 3cc (2.5% acetate) 5cc oily (0.5% capronate) 2 g. (0.5% acetate) with Chloramphenicol (0.25%) 5cc Eye Drops (1% acetate) with Neomycin (0.5%) 3cc Eye-Ear Drops (1.5% acetate) with Terramycin (0.5%) 5cc

Eye-Ear Drops (1.5% acetate) with Neomycin (0.5%) 5cc

Ear Drops (1%) with Polymyxin B 10,000 units and Neomycin (0.5%) 7 ml. Ear Drops (0.02%) with Neomycin, Gramicidin, Thonzylamine and Thonzonium

15 cc Ear Drops (0.02%) with Sulphamar (5%) and Benzocaine (5%)

#### TOPICAL AND DENTAL

Topical Ointment (acetate except Cortril and Hydrocortisyl)

-	0.5% 5 g.	
99	0.5% 15 g.	
19	1% 5 g.	
**	" 7 g.	
19	" 10 g.	
22	" 15 g.	
99	" 20 g.	
22	,, 50 g.	
79	,, 100 g. 2.5% 5 g.	
2.9	2.3 70 3 g.	
29	" 7 g.	
22	" 15 g.	
99	" 20 g.	
2.9	" 50 g.	
99	" 100 g.	

Topical Ointment (1%) with Neomycin (0.5%), Polymyxin B 5000 units, Bacitracin 400 units per g. 4 g.

"20 g.

Topical Ointment (1% acetate) with hexachlorodioxydiphenylmethan (1%) 5 g.

Topical Ointment in Lacto-Calamine base (0.5% acetate) 10 g. (1% acetate) 10 g.

Topical Ointment (1% acetate) with Neomycin (0.5%) 5 g.

> 15 g. 20 g.

Topical Ointment (2.5% acetate) with Neomycin (0.5%) 5 g.  $^{\circ}$  20 g.

Topical Ointment (1%) with Terramycin (3%) 5 g. d oz.

Topical and Dental Ointment (2.5% acetate) 5 g. Dental Ointment (2.5% acetate) 5 g. Skin Spray (0.5%) 100 ml.

Skin Lotion 0.5% 20cc ,, 1% 20cc

Skin Lotion (0.5% acetate) c Neomycin (0.5%) 15cc

Skin Lotion (1% acetate) c Neomycin (0.5%) 15cc

Hydrocortone.

Ef-cortelan; Hydrocortisyl. Hydrocortone.

Scheroson-F Ophthalmicum (oily).

Chloromycetin-Hydrocortisone.

Ef-Cortelan-Neomycin.

Terra Cortril.

Hydromycin; Neo-Cortef.

Aerocortin Otic.

Biomydrin Otic.

Otamylon with Hydrocortisone.

Hydrocortisyl; Siguent Hycor.

Ef-Cortelan; Hydrocortisyl; Siguent Hycor. Cortril; Scheroson-F; D.H.A.; Andrews; Cortef; Hydro-Adreson; Ef-Cortelan; Hydrocortistab; Hydrocortisyl; Siguent Hycor; Hydrocortone. Hydrosone. Cobadex.

Ef-Cortelan; Hydrocortistab; Hydrocortisyl; Siguent Hycor. Scheroson-F; Cortef; Hydrocortone. Ef-Cortelan; Hydrosone.

Hydrosone.

Cortril; Hydro-Adreson; Ef-Cortelan; Hydrocortistab; Hydrocortisyl; D.H.A.; Cortef; Hydrocortone.

Hydrosone.

Ef-Cortelan; Hydrocortistab; Hydrocortisyl.

Cortef. Ef-Cortelan; Hydrosone.

Hydrosone.

Neosporin Hydrocortisone. Neosporin Hydrocortisone.

Scheroson F Ointment "B". Scherson F Ointment "B".

Cortoderm. Cortoderm.

Hydrocortomycin; F-Co; Neo-Cortef; Hydromycin; Ef-Cortelan-Neomycin.

Hydromycin; Ef-Cortelan Neomycin.

Neo-Cortef.

Neo-Cortef. Neo-Cortef.

Terra Cortril. Terra Cortril.

Andrews. Hydrocortone. Hydrocortisyl.

Hydrocortisyl; Ef-Cortelan; Hydrocortistab. Ef-Cortelan; Hydrocortistab; Hydrocortisyl. (Hydrocortistab is the acetate)

Neo-Cortef Ef-Cortelan c Neomycin.

Neo-Cortef.

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#### HYDROCORTISONE PREPARATIONS (Continued)

#### NASAL.

Nasal Spray (0.02%) with Neomycin 0.1%

and Polymyxin B 2000 units/cc

plastic bottle 1 fl. oz.

Nasal Spray (0.02%) with Naphazoline

Nitrate (0.025%) 15cc

Nasal Drops (0.1%) with Neomycin (0.5%) and Propadrine 15cc

Nasal Drops (0.02% acetate) with Phenylephrine (0.125%) Tetracycline (0.375%) 15cc

Insufflation (15 mg. acetate)

Outfit and Refills

Hydromyxin. Hydromyxin.

Ef-Cortelan.

Hydrocortone.

Achromycin Nasal.

Pabracort: Cortisnuff.

#### BASES OF HYDROCORTISONE TOPICAL OINTMENTS LISTED

Cortril Ointment Cortef Ointment

Scheroson-F Ointment Ef-Cortelan Skin Ointment

Cobadex Ointment Siguent Hycor Hydrocortistab

Hydrocortisyl Ointment Hydrocortone

D.H.A. Andrews - non-greasy base.

greasy type base (lanolin-paraffin).
 water-oil emulsion base.

- non-greasy base.

- water repellent base. - anhydrous ointment base.

annydrous dintment base.
 lanolin and soft paraffin base.
 water-miscible vanishing cream.
 base of polyethylene glycols, zinc stearate, propylene glycol and distilled water.

- lanolin-paraffin base. - petrolatum base.

#### FLUDROCORTISONE (FLUOROHYDROCORTISONE) PREPARATIONS

#### TOPICAL

Tablet (acetate) 1 mg. 30 Ointment (acetate) 0.1% 5 g. ,, 20 g. 0.25% 5 g.

Ointment (acetate) (0.1%) with Neomycin 2.5 mg. and Gramicidin 0.25 mg. per g. 5 g. Lotion (acetate) 0.1% 15cc 0.25% 15cc

Lotion (0.1%) with Neomycin 2.5 mg. and Gramicidin 0.25 mg. per ml. 15cc

Florinef

Florinef: Fludrocortone.

Fludrocortone. Fludrocortone.

Florinef with Graneodin. Florinef: Fludrocortone.

Fludrocortone.

Florinef with Graneodin.

#### PREDNISOLONE PREPARATIONS

#### ORAL

Tablets 1 mg. 100

2.5 mg. 30 5 mg. 10

20 99 30 99 93

100

,, 500

Precortisyl. Codelcortone.

Deltasolone; Scherisolon; Codelcortone.

Di-Adreson-F.

delta-Efcortelan; Precortisyl; delta-Cortef; Codelcortone; Di-Adreson-F; deltahydrocortisone; Meticortelone; Paracortol; delta-Cortril; Deltasolone; Deltastab; Scherisolon.

Di-Adreson-F; Meticortelone; delta-Cortril; Deltastab; Codelcortone; Deltasolone; Paracortol; deltahydrocortisone; delta-Cortef; delta-Efcortelan; Precortisyl; Scherisolon.

Di-Adreson-F; Delta-Efcortelan.

#### **Tablet Combinations**

Prednisolone (0.5 mg.)

Aspirin 5 gr. 24

100 Prednisolone (1.5 mg.) Aspirin 5 gr. 40

Cordex. Cordex.

Cordex-Forte Cordex-Forte

#### PREDNISOLONE PREPARATIONS (Continued)

#### Composition and Pack

#### Proprietary Names and Other Manufacturers

#### **Tablet Combinations**

22	Prednisolone (0.5 mg.) Soluble Aspirin 5 gr. 25	Salicort.
99	,, 100	Salicort.
22	Prednisolone 5 mg. buffered with	
22	Alum. hydrox. and mag-Trisil 30	Co-Hydeltra.
	100	Co-Hydeltra.

22 Prednisolone 2 mg. 22 Meprobamate 200 mg. Alum. Hydrox. 200 mg. 30

Prednisolone 1 mg. Acetyl sal. acid 300 mg. Ascorbic acid 50 mg. Alum. Hyd. Gel 200 mg. 30 Codelprone.

Co-Hydeltra.

Tempogen.

#### INJECTION (acetate) (intra-articular)

	0 mg/cc 1 3 0 mg/cc 1cc " 3cc " 5cc	Scherisolon. Scherisolon. Precortisyl. Meticortelone. Precortisyl.
" long acting 20 mg/cc 5cc	(Tertiarybutyl acetate)	Codelcortone T.B.
VETERINARY In (intramuscular)	jection 100 mg/10 ml	delta Cortril.

#### EYE AND EAR

Eye Drops of Prednisolone (acetate) (0.5%); Sulphacetamide Sod. (10%) 5cc Eye-Ear Ointment of Prednisolone (acetate) (0.5%); Sulphacetamide Sod. (10%) and Neomycin (0.25%) 3.5 g.

Metimyd.

Metimyd with Neomycin.

#### NASAL DROPS

Prednisolone acetate (20 mg.) with Soframyin 100 mg.; Phenylephrine 20 mg. in 8 ml.

Cortibiotic Nasal Drops.

#### TOPICAL

Ointments Ointments
Prednisolone (0.5%) with
Soframycin (1.5%) 5 g.
, 15 g. Prednisolone (0.5%) with Hexachlorophene (1%) 5 g. Prednisolone (0.5%); Neomycin (0.5%); Bacitracin 500 units; Polymyxin B 5000 units per g 5 g. Prednisolone (0.5%) with Neomycin (0.5%) 5 g. Anal Ointment of Prednisolone (0.15%); Hexachlorophene (0.5%); Dibucaine (0.5%); Menthol (0.2%) 10 g.

Cream of Prednisolone Trimethylacetate (0.5%) with Bradosol (antiseptic) 5 g.

Cortibiotic. Cortibiotic.

Scherisolon.

Neotracin-Delta.

Metiderm with Neomycin; Hydeltracin.

Scheriproct.

Ultracortenol.

#### CORTISONE ACETATE PREPARATIONS

#### ORAL

Ta	blets	5	mg.	20	Cortisyl; Scheroson.
	99		40	50	Andrews; Cortelan; Cortone.
	99	25	mg.	20	Adreson; Cortone; D.H.A.; Andrews; Upjohn; Cortisyl; Knoll Labs;
					Cortadren; Scheroson.
	22		99	40	Andrews; D.H.A.; Upjohn; Cortisyl; P.D.; Knoll Labs; Cortic; Cortelan;
					Cortistab; B.D.H.; Cortadren; Scheroson; Prosana Labs; Cortone.

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#### CORTISONE ACETATE PREPARATIONS (Continued)

#### Composition and Pack

#### Proprietary Names and Other Manufacturers

#### INJECTION (Intramuscular)

25 mg/cc 10cc 20cc 50 mg/cc 10cc

Cortisyl; Adreson; Upjohn; Cortistab; Cortelan.

Cortone; Andrews; Scheroson. Cortone; Cortadren; Andrews.

#### INJECTION (DEPOT)

(Cortisone esters) 250 mg/cc 4cc 250 mg/cc 4 x 1cc

Scheroson (Depot). Scheroson (Depot).

#### EYE

Eye Ointment 1.5% 3.5 g. 1% 3 g. 2.5 g. 2.5 g.

Cortone; Andrews. Upjohn; Cortelan; Cortistab; Cortisyl. Ciba.

Eye Ointment (1.5%) with Bacitracin (1000 units/g) 3.5 g.

Cortone c Bacitracin; Cortracin.

Eye Ointment (1.5%) with Neomycin (0.5%) 3.5 g. Eye Drops 0.5% 5cc

3cc 9.9 1% 3cc 32 2.5cc 22 2.5% 5cc " (Oily) (0.5%) 2g. Cortomycin. Cortone; Cortadren; Andrews; Cortistab. Adreson.

Cortelan; Cortisyl. Ciba. Andrews; Cortone.

Scheroson Ophthalmicum (oily).

(cortisone oenanthate) Eye Drops (1.5%) with Sodium

Sulphacetamide (10%) 5cc

Cortomyd.

#### PREDNISONE PREPARATIONS

#### ORAL

Tablets 1 mg. 100 2.5 mg. 20 29 30 5 mg. 10 2.9 20 99 29 30 10 100 9.9 500

Decortisyl. Meticorten. Deltacortone.

Deltasone; delta-Scheroson; deltacortone.

Di-Adreson; Hostacortine.

Di-Adreson; Meticorten; Deltasone; Boots; Deltacortisone; Upjohn; Deltacortone; Delta-Cortelan; Decortisyl; Delta-Scheroson.

Di-Adreson; Meticorten; Deltasone; Boots; Deltacortisone; Upjohn; Hostacortine; Decortisyl; Delta-Cortelan; Delta-Scheroson; Deltacortone. Di-Adreson; Delta-Cortelan.

#### **Tablet Combinations**

Prednisone 2.5 mg; Chlor-Trimeton 2 mg.; Vitamin C 75 mg. 20

Metreton.

Prednisone 5 mg. buffered with Alum. hydrox. and mag-Trisil 30

Co-Deltra. Co-Deltra.

100 Prednisone 0.5 mg.; aspirin 300 mg.; Alum. hydroxide, mag-Trisil,

Prednacyl.

etc. 30 100 1000

Prednacyl. Prednacyl.

Prednisone 0.75 mg.; aspirin 325 mg.; Alum. hydroxide 75 mg.; vit. C 20 mg. 24 100

Dracinol.

Prednisone 1.5 mg.; Ephedrine 10 mg.; Theophylline 80 mg. and Phenobarb 10 mg. 20 100 Dracinol.

Asmacort. Asmacort.

TRIAMCINOLONE (Kenacort & Ledercort), a recently developed gluco-corticoid, will be discussed in this page in the April "A.J.P.

#### Dangerous Drugs Prescriptions

#### Pitfalls to Avoid

The Dangerous Drugs Regulations in all States are rigorously policed and failure to comply with Regulations can easily lead to convictions, for offences against the law, and heavy penalties. The Dangerous Drugs laws are enacted with the object of eradicating or minimising addiction to drugs and to guard against leakage to unauthorised persons.

Strict observance of the requirements of the Regulations, therefore, is of great importance, apart altogether from the consideration of penalties.

The following "Narcotic Don'ts" issued by the United States Treasury Department Bureau of Narcotics has been widely featured in American pharmaceutical journals.

Most of the warnings apply with equal force to pharmaceutical chemists in this country and they are republished unaltered, as a reminder to Australian chemists of their obligations under the Dangerous Drugs Laws.

#### NARCOTIC "DON'TS"

#### FOR PHARMACISTS AND PHYSICIANS

By U.S. Treasury Department, Bureau of Narcotics

DON'T leave prescriptions pads lying around. Caution the doctors you supply. Addicts want them for effecting narcotic forgeries.

DON'T leave narcotics exposed near your dispensing

Drugs disappear this way. Check receipts on your order forms.

DON'T accept a narcotic prescription written in pencil. It is not a valid order, even when written by a physician. -R

DON'T fail to scrutinise prescriptions when written thus:

MORPHINE HT ½ m. X or MORPHINE HT ½ m. 10.

Several X's or zeros can be added to raise amounts. Use brackets or spelling.

DON'T carry a large stock of narcotics.

Only three months' supply or less is good practice.

Addicts are breaking into pharmacies and hospitals to get their drug needs.

-R DON'T leave the key inserted in the lock of your narcotic cabinet.

Keep cabinet locked. Make it hard to effect robberies. Keep stock in a safe, if possible.

-R-

DON'T place your narcotic stock where it is accessible to others

Avoid near sink or toilet. Patrons may ask to

use these.

R-DON'T leave anyone alone near the prescription room of your pharmacy if you can avoid it.

\_R-

Cabinets have been pilfered this way. Addicts pose as salesmen or ask admittance to your prescription room on some pretext.

DON'T become rattled by a rush request to fill a narcotic prescription.

Claim for emergency use may be made to create confusion and pass a forgery.

-R

DON'T be taken in by a person wearing a white uniform presenting a narcotic prescription.

Addicts have posed as nurses to mislead pharmacists and put them off guard.

DON'T fill telephone orders for narcotics unless you are assured that a prescription will be available upon delivery.

Bogus doctors' calls are made to effect delivery to addicts. Watch change of package racket along with this method.

DON'T fill prescriptions for unusual quantities of narcotics unless checked with physician.

Diversion to addicts is a profitable business, as much as \$1 for \( \frac{1}{8} \) gr. MS.

DON'T refill narcotic prescriptions without getting a

new prescription.
Fairly large shortages eventually occur through this practice.

DON'T hesitate to call the physician about a narcotic

prescription you may question.

The pharmacist is held responsible for filling forgeries. The doctor's co-operation should be sought.

R

DON'T supply a doctor with his office narcotic needs on a prescription blank (except certain solutions).

The law requires him to use an official order form

filled by a wholesale druggist.

DON'T dispense any narcotics without keeping a record. You must account for the distribution of your purchases.

DON'T break the law to accommodate others or for professional expediency.

Explain the regulations. The patron or physician will co-operate if he sees the point.

\_R\_\_

#### A.P.F. Exhibit at Tenth Australasian Medical Congress

Hobart, March 1 to 7, 1958

Mr. F. H. Burton, Ph.C., M.P.S., a member of the staff of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, attended the Medical Exhibition in connection with the Australasian Medical Congress held in Hobart from March 1-7, to assist the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania in presenting the A.P.F. to medical practitioners attending the Congress.

Mr. Burton's report follows:

The A.P.F. Exhibit was located at Stand No. 32, a corner site on the central block, which was made available by Dr. Ormond Green, Chairman of the Trades Exhibition Committee.

The Trades Exhibition was open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. during the whole period of Congress.

Publicity. As might well be expected, the great majority of doctors who called at the stand already possessed an A.P.F., so that few orders were booked. There is no doubt, however, that exhibition at Congress is essential to the continued well-being and advancement of the A.P.F., as this is the one occasion when the formulary can be brought to the notice and, for a short period, kept before the eyes of doctors from all States.

Dose Book. As the Dose Book is so closely linked

with the A.P.F. and carries references to all A.P.F. preparations, it was felt that distribution of these from the A.P.F. stand would be valuable A.P.F. publicity. It was fortunate that Mr. G. T. Peterson, at Sigma stand, had a number of complimentary copies for disposal. Thanks to his co-operation, these were made available and were distributed from the A.P.F. stand to doctors (from States other than Victoria), who did not possess a copy. Copies were also distributed to Sister-Tutors from various hospitals in and around Hobart who visited the exhibition. A total of about 200 copies were distributed. (The Director-General of Health for Tasmania was most interested in the Dose Book and remarked that he would study it with a possible view to using it throughout the Tasmanian Medical Service.)

Brochures. The brochure relating to the A.P.F. 1955, was included in the Dose Books distributed and was favourably commented upon. A supply of 300 brochures was left with Mr. Johnson, the Hobart representative of Ramsay's Medical Bulletin Nos. 9, 10 and 11. Mr. Johnson requested these for inclusion in his monthly mailing which covers all doctors, resident M.O.'s, Health Department M.O.'s and Sister-Tutors throughout Tasmania. This comprehensive coverage is one which could not easily be obtained otherwise.

Publicity on Other Stands. The A.P.F. was displayed and made available for reference on the following stands: Andrews Laboratories, D.H.A. Ltd., I.C.I. (Pharmaceuticals), Ramsay Surgical, Sigma Co., Winthrop, Stearns. Brochures were also available from all these sources.

A.P.F. Stand. The display, which was favourably commented upon, consisted of a representative selection of preparations from the 1955 A.P.F., together with samples and brochures which were available to medical men. The samples which were provided by Messrs. D.H.A. and Sigma were well presented. Samples available for distribution were:

Linctus Codein 1oz.
Ung. Adren. Anaesth. ½ oz.
Aurist Benzocaine Co. 10
c.c.
Magna Calamin 1 oz.
Mis. Kaolin Alk 1 oz.
Narist Adren. et Ephed.
10 c.c.
Troch Aminacrin Anaesth,
Insuffl. Penicill.

A small "emergency stand" was incorporated in the display. This consisted of first-aid dressing strips, splinter forceps, scissors, Sp.



AUSTRALASIAN MEDICAL EXHIBITION
A.P.F. Display

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DOSAGE: One or two teaspoonsful in a tumbler of cold water and drink during effervescence. To be taken as often as required.

PRESENTATION: In bottles-4 oz. nett.

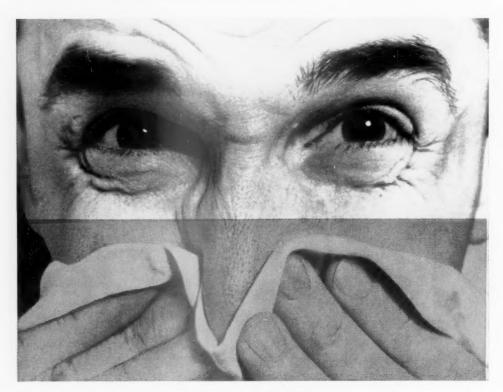
RETAIL PRICE: 5/- per bottle

Dexsal is "chemists only" by Contract with the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia. Therefore it is in your best interests that Dexsal be given your full recommendation and prominently displayed on your counter and in the window. Display cards readily available.

Manufactured by D.H.A (LABORATORIES) PTY. LTD., MELBOURNE For D.H.A (VICTORIA) PTY. LTD.

#### irrational concept:

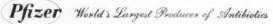
"a nasal decongestant must hurt to help" It is amazing how many patients cling to this mistaken belief and even measure the effectiveness of a nasal decongestant by the sting, burn and irritation produced. Actually, these side effects are signs of inferiority — resulting from inability to separate therapeutic potency from undesirable local reactions.



# clinical reality: Tyzine\*

**neither stings nor burns** while providing immediate relief lasting 4 to 6 hours following a single application—as proved by clinical use in thousands upon thousands of cases. Further, TYZINE is odorless and tasteless, and does not produce "rebound dependency" or rhinorrhea.

supplied: Nasal Solution 10 cc., 0.1%. Pediatric Drops 10 cc. 0.05% for children under 6 years of age.



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\* Trademark of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc.

Ammon. Co., Mist A.P. with Codein and a few medicine

Ethical products conforming to A.P.F. monographs or formulae were displayed on the A.P.F. stand. It was also suggested to manufacturers' representatives at the exhibition that where they were considering marketing a product approximating to an A.P.F. formula, it would be advantageous to themselves and pharmacy generally to make their product conform precisely to A.P.F. standard. They could then include the words "... A.P.F." as well as their own trade name on their label.

A.P.F. as well as their own trade name on their label.

Comments from the many physicians who visited the stand were all favourable and no adverse comments were made. It was suggested (a) that English titles might well replace the present Latin titles; (b) that the colour of Elix. Phenobarb. be modified.

The staging of the A.P.F. exhibit would not have been possible without the generous assistance of many

The staging of the A.P.F. exhibit would not have been possible without the generous assistance of many organisations and individuals, and acknowledgments to these are made below:

organisations and individuals, and acknowledgments to these are made below:
Dr. Ormond Green, Chairman, Medical Congress Trades Exhibition Committee—allocation of space; Mr. P. Keating, "Furnishings," Sandy Bay—table, chairs and light; Newton James, Bathurst street, Hobart—floor coverings; Nestle Co., Hobart—A.P.F. showcards; Mrs. E. H. Shield—prescription showcards; Shields Pharmacy—shadow boxes; Mr. B. Sheriffs, Hobart Technical School College; School of Pharmacy; Mr. D. C. Lumsden and Mr. J. Fisher, Victorian College of Pharmacy—A.P.F. preparations for display; Sidwell & Townley's Pharmacy—pharmaceutical emblems; Mr. C. Robertson; fire extinguishers; Messrs. D.H.A. & Sigma Co.—samples for distribution; Dobson's Sales Agency, Hobart—metal stands.

At the close of the exhibition, exhibitors were invited to submit a brief summary of their exhibit for publication in the Medical Journal of Australia. This will be published in due course.

A number of local chemists were in part-time attendance during meal times at the stand, and to these and to the President, Vice-President and other members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania for their help and hospitality towards me during Congress, I should like to express my thanks.

#### Classified Advertisements

The charge for these Advertisements is 3/- per line, with a minimum of 9/-, payable in advance

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an advantage. Candidates with interest in Pharmaceutical Chemistry with bias toward physical aspects, or
Pharmaceutics, particularly modern methods of formulation and aseptic techniques, will be preferred. The
salary for a Lecturer is within the range of £1,200-80£2,150 per annum. In each case cost of living adjustment will be allowed (£68 men, £51 women). The salary
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Applications, giving the names of three referees, should
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further information may be obtained, by April 12, 1958.

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## Contemporary Figures in Pharmacy

BY KEITH ATTIWILL

No. 16 \*-Mr. E. F. LIPSHAM

E. F. Lipsham must always hold a special place in the annals of Pharmacy in South Australia because of the conspicuous success of the teaching methods and the enlightened and progressive curriculum at the Pharmacy Department in the Adelaide University—his domain for almost 28 years.

And there is another reason—he is a "character" in his own right, an individualist in an age in which mass production, which began perhaps with hairpins, safety matches and motor cars, is extending to the clothing, appearance and even the opinions of human beings. There is nothing stereotyped about Edward Francis Lipsham, the doyen of Pharmacy in South Australia and the champion and revered friend of its younger pharmaceutical chemists.

#### The Terrible "Tiger Ted"

"Ted" Lipsham is no sentimental screen version of the beloved schoolmaster of sloppy fiction. True, he has a nickname (the sine qua non of popularity among students, past and present, in any country) but I believe that if you addressed him as "Mr. Chips" he would tense, bristle, bare his teeth—and become "Tiger Ted," the soubriquet he gained from the late Vesey FitzGerald, of Tasmania, when they were both members of the first Federal Council of the Guild.

That soubriquet of "Tiger" has won him many a battle before he has had to fire a shot. The nervous, the inarticulate and the dull have surrendered at the very thought of seeing the "Tiger" bare his teeth! At other times he has had to fight to justify his nickname.

Old hands recall him in his heyday as a Guild protagonist, a quarter of a century ago. A. W. McGibbony has said, "I was architect; he was builder of the Guild." A passionate and painstaking advocate of a cause he believed in, a doughty debater, and a subtle, astute lobbyist, he was a dominant figure in the early struggles to put the Guild on its feet. He always has been without a peer in Pharmacy as a seeker after truth and a winnower of facts.

"Ted" Lipsham—"Tiger Ted"—"Lippy": call him what you will—is no respecter of persons, though he is too much of a politician to let everybody know it. Among his heroes I would certainly put Professor A. Killen Macbeth, his "boss" for many years as Professor of Chemistry and head of the department in which Mr. Lipsham is officially designated the Senior Lecturer.

Another is his old friend A. W. McGibbony, founder and first Federal President of the Guild, who made one

of his rare visits interstate in April of last year to attend a complimentary dinner given to Ted by South Australian pharmaceutical chemists.

Highlight was the unveiling of a portrait of E. F. Lipsham (which now hangs proudly beside that of Professor Macbeth in a lecture room in the department) and the presentation of a radiogram and a hearing aid. "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" report of the function described it as "a memorable occasion for all those present, and a fitting tribute to a man who has done so much to further the profession of Pharmacy in Australia."

When I "alerted" him that I wished to interview him for this series of biographical sketches of noteworthy Australian pharmaceutical chemists, he invited me to his pleasant home at Glenelg, the principal seaside suburb of Adelaide. I was greeted by Mrs. Lipsham, a charming lady, and by a lively and lovable little silent heeler "bitzer" dog with the odd name of "Peri." We had afternoon tea. Ted played me a magnificent choral recording of the National Anthem on his presentation radiogram, and then we settled down to his life story. Part of it you may have read in the "A.J.P." (April 30, 1957, pp. 393-399)—if you haven't, get a back number and do so.

Wholesale druggist assistant; apprenticed when in his 20's; Army hospital pharmacist; Army ambulance



Mr. E. F. Lipsham (at right) in animated conversation with Mr. A. W. McGibbony.

<sup>\*</sup>Previous articles in this series appeared in issues of this Journal upon the following dates:—July, 1956: Mr. A. W. McGibbony. August, 1956: Mr. William Davies. September, 1956: Mr. A. C. Fraser. October, 1956, Mr. Eric Scott. November, 1956: Mr. Loris Ingamells. December, 1956: Mr. John H. Gould. January, 1957: Mr. Leslie W. Smith. March, 1957: Mr. G. H. Dallimore. April, 1957: Mr. H. A. Braithwaite. May, 1957: Mr. Walter C. Cotterell. June, 1957: Mr. Keith E. Thomas. July, 1957: Mr. W. A. Lenehan. August, 1957: Mr. K. S. Porter. September, 1957: Mr. W. R. Cutler. October, 1957: Mr. S. F. Greig.

dispenser; indent agent and wholesaler in his own right; then he started again in his own retail pharmacy; pharmaceutical educationist; an original Guild Federal Councillor and its first Federal Treasurer; Society and Pharmacy Board member for over a quarter of a century—what a record!

#### "He'll Never Make a Pharmacist!"

His father—Mr. E. Lipsham, Senior—was for 22 years manager of Fauldings, in Adelaide; and one could easily imagine that young Ted would have been "a born pharmaceutical chemist." But one piece of his biographical history would not support you, as he related it to me:—

"When I was aged about 16 I was sent to work at a Rundle street pharmacy conducted by the late Mr. A. K. Newbery (later of Birks—Chemists Ltd.). But at the end of a month I was returned to my father with a polite note stating that in Mr. Newbery's opinion I would never make a pharmacist. In later years, Mr. Newbery and I often laughed over this episode in my history; I have never been and never can be a pharmacist in the sense in which he stated that I was not satisfactory to him."

It is hard to pick out one diverting incident in a life so packed with experience of humanity. In his retail days this experience included contact with wandering blacks in his pharmacy in Brighton. In telling me of this he also told with glee of the cartoon published years ago in "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" which gives a word picture that could have come straight from the "Aboriginalities" page in the Sydney "Bulletin":—

Scene: The counter of a retail pharmacy. The pharmacist in his white coat stands behind the counter, and a lubra and her child in front. The pharmacist asks, 'Mary, this is the third bottle of my cough syrup you've had this week. Have you all got colds?' 'Ooh, no Missa! We ain't got colds! My boss likes that cough syrup on pancakes!'

Ted Lipsham had a good record in the First A.I.F.—in Egypt, on the island of Lemnos as a member of the Australian Army Medical Corps when the wounded and sick were brought out of the hell of Gallipoli; in France and in England. Old forgotten, far-off things, and battles long ago! Within a comparatively few years he was an original warrior in another kind of battle—the fight to form the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia.

#### Inspired by "Methane"

"About 1925," he told me, "Mr. W. Davies, of Punchbowl, N.S.W., writing under the pen name 'Methane,' began articles in 'The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy,' which made him famous in our profession. 'Methane' in forceful style demanded that a pharmacist should be the only one to obtain financial benefit from his qualification. In other words, he should not be employed by non-pharmacists. In the long run, this ideal has proved to be incapable of implementation.

"Soon afterward, Mr. A. W. McGibbony, of Bendigo, Victoria, propounded in the 'Journal' his idea of an allembracing Guild to include master pharmacists, their registered assistants, unregistered assistants, apprentices—anybody who worked in the retail sphere.

"Mr. McGibbony's articles so attracted me that I decided to go to the Perth Conference of the Pharmaceutical Association in 1926 to obtain some first-hand information about this new ideal, which seemed to have considerable promise. I found that the matter was 'top secret.' It was only by the good nature of my previous employer, E. F. Gryst, that because of my deafness I

was permitted to read his manuscripts about the projected Guild in his room late at night.

"As a result of what I read that night, I began corresponding with Mr. McGibbony; and ever since that time we have been in constant touch with one another."

Mr. Lipsham recalled that the Guild proposition was practically talked out at the Perth Conference until the redoubtable Mr. Frank Buckhurst, of Victoria, ("a man with a little bit more foresight than the majority of those days") got up and said, "The thing is fraught with difficulties, but they are there to be overcome, and I feel that if a good strong committee were formed in each State, we might be able to devise some scheme to get what we are after." ("A.J.P.," September 20, 1926, p. 767.)

#### McGibbony Steals a March

"The Conference disbanded," Mr. Lipsham said. "The months went by, and a 'rebel' group in Victoria, becoming tired of the delay in official circles in promoting the Guild idea, sought and obtained an interim registration of a Guild in the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Court.

"The astute McGibbony was not caught napping. He had been in touch with the Registrar of the Court before the 'rebels' had lodged their application.

Consequently he was told that if he could get together the necessary number in three States, his application would be considered to have priority. Mr. McGibbony wrote to a key man in New South Wales, and to me in South Australia, asking each of us to get five or six signatures. I promptly did so and sent them over. So did our New South Wales ally—and that is the historical fact about the registration of the Guild."

"Because it was not possible to register under the Arbitration Act, Mr. McGibbony's ideal of an all-embracing Guild, we also organised an Australian Assistants' Guild," Mr. Lipsham continued. "It died a quick death because of lack of enthusiasm for such a project.

"The masters' guild having been registered, delegates were nominated from the individual States Societies to meet at the Hobart Conference of the Pharmaceutical Association in 1928. I was the South Australian nominated. The group attended practically no meetings, but left the Conference and devoted the whole of its time to discussing how best to carry into practice this new ideal of an industrial Guild.

"It is difficult now to convey what an extremely revolutionary idea it was in 1928 for master pharmacists to register themselves as a union in an Industrial Court. Today the members of any professional body would not be so extremely averse from such an idea!" he said. The times change, and we change with them, I thought.

#### Support from Masters' Associations

Mr. Lipsham related that after the Guild protagonists returned from the Hobart Conference, the next step was to persuade the controlling committee of the small Master Chemists' Association of South Australia to see the advisability of merging their organisation into the new Guild. This did not prove to be particularly difficult—in contrast to the parallel position in New South Wales, where much time was to elapse before their Master Pharmacists' Association would accept the new ideal.

"Speed of action was now essential," said Mr. Lipsham. "The first meeting of what you might almost call a self-appointed Federal Council took place in the Board rooms of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, in the Domain, Sydney. Their Registrar, Mr.

William Archer, acted as provisional secretary. Those present were Messrs. E. F. Lipsham (S.A.), V. FitzGerald (Tas.), A. W. McGibbony (Vic.), L. Ingamells (N.S.W.), R. C. Park (Q'land), H. O. Howling (W.A.) and C. L. Butchers (Vic.) Secretary. The six pharmacists became the first Federal Council."

So began the Guild, destined to be acclaimed in Australia and beyond as the most efficient organisation of its kind in the world. From it sprang the incentive that was to help the retail pharmaceutical chemists of Australia to rise, in the wake of their leaders, to a new and unmatched state of professional and commercial activity.

This story of successful leadership and effective operation in united effort will soon be published to all Guild members in a special brochure which the Guild has requested me to prepare. It will be a challenge to the younger generation to continue the achievement of those who, like Lipsham and his co-founders, began the Guild's first 30 years of existence. The brochure will speak for itself in due course.

Mr. Lipsham and I turned then from the history of the Guild to consider some fascinating glimpses he gave me of the work that led to the present high standard of pharmaceutical education in South Australia.

#### Guild Link with Education

The link between a strong Guild and a practical, virile and progressive pharmaceutical education system is only beginning to be recognised upon the necessarily wide basis in this country. E. F. Lipsham has helped, in a striking and often daring manner that has sometimes ruffled others, to prepare his students at Adelaide University to take advantage of the link.

His destiny was not to shine as a practising retail pharmaceutical chemist. The door of opportunity as a teacher was slowly opening. At first upon a part-time basis; years later as a full-time lecturer, Mr. Lipsham found his metier, his forte. The big chance came in 1927 when he was invited to join the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia. Lipsham, "the architect," again looked a long way ahead.

"Immediately," he told me, "I began to make reports to the Council on education, which to my mind was in an entirely unsatisfactory state. I had met with great disappointment in my candidates for Final Examination. Men whom I had coached—men whom I knew to be really good young fellows—were failed. They were failed, in my opinion, entirely because of their inability to handle one particular job. In other words, they were failed on a very narrow question, or narrow type of question. Consequently, I began to press for more and more education. At that time there was no training whatsoever in the subject of dispensing. Tuition only covered crude drugs and materia medica, and that not very satisfactorily. My reports to the Council made me most unpopular.

"I was much more unpopular in the course of a year or two, when I led a team of four in a Pharmacy Board election and we swept the poll completely. For a short time our majority enabled us to produce results, but in the course of events that majority was cut in half by reason of the assertion Well, you're only doing what "Lippy" tells you. Haven't you got enough strength to stand on your own feet?"

#### The Macbeth Era

"In 1928 Professor A. Killen Macbeth arrived to occupy the Angas Chair of Chemistry at the Adelaide University," Mr. Lipsham continued. "Like all new professors he brought new ideas with him; his objective was to consolidate the separate facets of chemistry into one comprehensive unit. The result was that a few

of our students got their qualification with comparatively little length of study or effort. In our opinion, the new amount of time was insufficient for the purposes of pharmacy, because much of the dispensing in those days was quite a complex chemical project.

"After trying the new system for one year, I made a report to the Board and the Council of the Society suggesting that we ask Professor Macbeth for some modification and a turning of the courses into something which would be directly pharmaceutical.

"The first modern text book devoted to pharmacy had just come into Australia. This was Bentley & Driver's 'Pharmaceutical Chemistry.' I placed in front of the Board and the Council quotations from this volume suggesting that this was what was needed. I was told straight out that I was a fool, and that I'd never get such ideas adopted. Fortunately I had the support of my President, a man who is not now well known in Australian pharmacy—the late Don Magarey of Birks—Chemists Ltd.

"Don Magarey was a man of high ideals, and he supported the suggestion that at least we ask for what we wanted. Eventually he accompanied me down to interview Professor Macbeth. I placed the case before the Professor and we came away with all that we had asked for. Out of that start the Professor re-established the separate courses in chemistry as they are today, and that was the first step toward the establishment of a Diploma in Pharmacy of Adelaide University.

"As these negotiations went along, the striking need for actual tuition in practical dispensing was brought forward. Approach was made to the University for the lease of an old tumbledown cottage in the grounds. We were told that this was wanted for other purposes: consequently we took the matter up with Professor Macbeth, and he made available a few benches and a few lockers in the old wooden chemistry building now called 'The Hut.' Under those conditions the first practical class in dispensing and pharmacy was established in South Australia in 1931.

"If I remember rightly, the course occupied two terms of one period a week of two hours. I remember that the products at the end of the morning's work were tossed in the back of the car and taken down to Brighton. I corrected them at a table inside the shop where I was fully visible, while by two apprentices, Les Arbon and Lloyd Miller, looked after the pharmacy. Those two boys helped me originate the practical exercises. I am very happy to acknowledge their help."

#### On to Full-Time Teaching

As Mr. Lipsham continued in his post as part-time lecturer, the years 1931 and 1932 saw the planning, with Professor Macbeth, of the new Schedules for the Diploma in Pharmacy. Professor Macbeth had been able to obtain a grant from the University for a suitable building to house Chemistry. The Society allocated a sum of money toward that building, and also a further sum of money toward the cost of equipping a pharmacy laboratory.

When the new Johnson Chemistry Building was completed in 1933, Pharmacy moved into a small laboratory capable of taking 20 students, and "an office-cum-store" which Mr. Lipsham occupied during his extended partime lectureship so that he could do more of the work at the University.

As the course developed, more of Mr. Lipsham's time had to be devoted to teaching. Consequently less and less of it was available for his pharmacy at Brighton. There was also the additional expense of a manager for that purpose. "Then," said Mr. Lipsham, "somewhere around the year 1937 it became impossible for me to run the two jobs, and I had to dispose of my pharmacy to devote the whole of my time to lecturing.



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YOU BE THE JUDGE. Compare the profits you make on NYAL Winter Medicines with the profits on ANY open-sellers. On Nyal (on the average) you make 61.8% on cost; on the open-sellers (as a general rule), 331/3% on cost.

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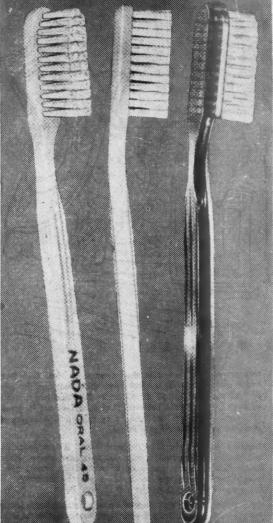
During June, however, advertising on Nyal Winter Medicines will be 20% more powerful than you have ever known. Never before has so much money been spent on "chemists only" advertising in one single month. This powerful campaign will bring you EXTRA sales and profits if you "tie-in."

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Stimulates the gums without abrading them.

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Order supplies now. Get ready for the certain popularity of this extraordinary GUILD CONTRACT

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"In the early days we had a hybrid group, some of them obtaining their Board Standard Certificate only. As the span of years passed by, we gradually got to the stage when all students going through obtained their Diploma as well as their Standard Certificate. (During this period also legislation was formulated by Professor Macbeth and Mr. Lipsham dealing with Dangerous Drugs and Poisons which has done so much to consolidate professional pharmacy in South Australia.)

"Courses continued to grow; and accommodation became too small, particularly because of the tremendous growth of the medical faculty for which we had provided classes in Dispensing since 1933."

#### Interest in Guild is Maintained

Mr. Lipsham explained that the building of the Benham Laboratory for Botany and Biology and Zoology led to room being available, and in 1940 Pharmacy moved from the Johnson Building to the Darling Building.

The next 13 years saw a gradual development of several courses on the fundamental principle of being satisfied to start in a small way, gain experience, and expand as opportunity became available. "In this way," Mr. Lipsham said, "Commercial Pharmacy was introduced. Similarly, we have had small courses in Bacteriology, Pharmacology and Nutrition from somewhere around 1934. These courses have now been developed under the new Schedules established in 1953 where they occupy a reasonable amount of time, and students are examined in them."

Then came a reference—rueful, I thought—to his first love, the Guild. "At some time—date unknown—the amount of teaching work had become so great," he said, "that I had to retire from active participation in Guild work. My place as Treasurer on the Guild Federal Council was taken, if I remember rightly, by the late Cec. Retallick of South Australia. But I have continuously maintained my interest in the Guild to assist that movement, because of its vital importance to pharmacy as a whole."

#### Family Chemists an Essential Link

The hours had flown without us knowing it. "Peri" was fast asleep at our feet when I asked the leading question: "What about this controversial topic of the best kind of education for pharmacists?"

The head lifted—the voice strengthened in tone and volume as the words rushed and tumbled forth: "There is NO room for time wasting controversy in this young and booming country of Australia. For many years the Commonwealth will grow and expand just like America did about a hundred years ago.

"New suburbs, new towns, will spring up with the rapid expansion of population.

"A youthful, vigorous population needs family chemists as a most essential link in the health services of the community."

"They must be trained so that they are willing to do their professional job properly while earning most of their income from merchandising.

"Therefore, Australian pharmaceutical education must be geared to meet this great public need. Otherwise it will fail in its duty.

"Our Vice-President—Keith Johnson—has said that pharmaceutical education should be organised so that it conforms to the pattern in existence for medicine. The newly qualified pharmacist should continue his practice along the path he has trodden during his years of study in an academic institution.

"He will serve the community well if given this training rather than if taught only basic sciences, and

then be expected to apply these teachings when he is qualified (as for example with a normal B.Sc.)."

Mr. Lipsham continued: "Obviously, to reach such a goal the student must continue to study pharmaceutical science, but he must also have strong doses of economics and the humanities. Each of these is practised in the field continuously. Surely a sound training in the theory of all three activities is needed.

"There, K.A., is a clear yard-stick for the **retailer** of Australia to use in measuring how far and how well his apprentice is being trained in his academic institution.

"I say retailer because he comprises by far the majority of practising pharmacists, and in his daily contact with the public he is a key link in the public health services. He must know what training is needed, and it is his duty to demand just that type of training.

"The academic educationist can only assist in implementing these requirements. His skills are adequately used if he shapes and moulds the basic policy laid down by the retailer.

"As it is now, retailer and educationist may both think that the other party is doing this most necessary job of broadening the training, but in reality the chances are that neither does it.

"Fortunately," said Mr. Lipsham, "we in South Australia have enjoyed the privilege of top notch educationists who have been broad minded enough to ask the retailer to explain the basic needs of the profession, hence the many experiments we have made in pharmaceutical education.

"Yet much more remains to be done, and the way is now more clear because the need for scientists to also study the humanities is today widely recognised.

#### "A Strong Call to My Retail Confreres"

"Please, K.A., send out a strong call to my retail confreres throughout Australia. Try to get them to say what retailers need—to keep on saying it—and not to take No! for an answer.

"Tell them also that ONLY 10-15 per cent. of total lecture hours are required to provide adequate time for the two new disciplines which are so essential because laboratory practical work is not involved in studying economics and humanities.

"Hit them where it hurts! Point out that as retailers they owe it to their own sons and daughters, many of whom will follow on in the family pharmacy.

"At all costs every member of the new generation of pharmacists must be more thoroughly trained and better prepared to give the traditional public service inherent in British and Australian pharmacy."

#### To Retire at End of Year

As I drove back in the late afternoon to the city, I thought of the intensity with which E. F. Lipsham had fought through the years for the things he believed to be right for pharmacy. In advocating them, he spared neither himself nor those about him. He made countless friends, and had his share of opponents and critics. I knew that when the time came for him to retire from the Department it would remove a vital and (I thought) a tireless figure.

Just before this article went to press I learned that E. F. Lipsham would retire from the University staff at the end of this year—physically a little weary, but still young in heart.

It will be different when he is no longer there at his post in the Darling Bulding. Change is inevitable; but the influence of E. F. Lipsham upon pharmaceutical education in Australia will be felt for a long time.

# The Plus in Pharmaceutical Advertising

By J. Mark Hiebert, M.D., President, Sterling Drug Inc.

This speech by Dr. J. Mark Hiebert, President of Sterling Drug Inc., was made before the Pharmaceutical Advertising Club of New York on February 13.

This copy was airmailed to the Federal Pharmaceutical Public Relations Secretariat by Mr. Chet Shaw, Executive Vice-President of the Health News Institute, New York, under a special arrangement made between Mr. Shaw and Mr. K. G. Attiwill at the suggestion of Mr. George F. Smith, President of Johnson & Johnson, who is Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Health News Institute.

It is an excellent description of the function of pharmaceutical advertising, and it presents many clear, thoughtful ideas which will prove helpful and interesting to the field of pharmacy and pharmaceuticals.

It is becoming increasingly fashionable to attack advertising. "Wall Street," it would appear, has given way to "Madison Avenue" as an epithet. He who would remake the economy in his own image finds something sinister in expenditures for advertising. Moreover, he bewails the tax deductible status of advertising expenditures.

#### How Advertising Has Helped the U.S.A.

Advertising needs no defence from me. Those with even a modicum of understanding of economic reality must concede that advertising has helped to develop in the United States a market which has enabled our country to become the strongest industrial nation the world has ever known. Without, I should add, loss of liberty—the price which every totalitarian regime, past and present, has extorted. This is not to say that certain advertising should be absolved from criticism notwithstanding its departure from truth or its transgression of good taste.

Having delivered myself of these prefatory remarks about advertising in general, I shall from here on confine myself to the advertising of pharmaceutical products identified by the brand names of their respective manufacturers. Let me assure you that I come here neither to praise pharmaceutical advertising nor to bury it. Rather, in my dual but not contradictory role of physician and executive, I would like to outline the function of pharmaceutical advertising as I see it.

It is easy enough to say, simply, that the function of pharmaceutical advertising is to sell medicinal preparations . . . to persuade the physician either to administer these preparations to his patient or to prescribe them. That's like saying the function of water is to quench thirst, or fire. The advertising of which we are here speaking goes well beyond just "sell," however important this is to us who are responsible for approving advertising appropriations.

Americans are aware that in our own time medicine has advanced with amazing speed. By way, no doubt, of dramatising this fact, a member of the medical profession recently suggested that a physician out of medical school for as little as five years cannot be practising modern medicine unless he has kept up with the multiplicity of discoveries.

#### "Pharmaceutical Intelligence Service"

There can hardly be a physician who has failed to keep himself up to date. An abundant scientific literature is available to the profession. The doctors read all of it that they possibly can, within their time limitations. In addition, the pharmaceutical manufacturer helps to keep the physician informed. Moreover, the manufacturers' professional service representatives, and his advertising, informs the physician six months or more before publication of the discovery in the medical journals. As everybody knows, it takes time for a scientific paper to see publication. In other words, the pharmaceutical manufacturer provides the doctor with a sort of pharmaceutical intelligence service. The detailmen provide the oral reports; the written communications are the direct mail and the journal advertising, which is the responsibility of the members of the Pharmaceutical Advertising Club.

I would be less than frank if I were to fail to concede that our detailmen, when they call on the doctor, try to "sell" him on the merits of their respective companies' products. At the same time, it is a fact that they tell the doctor what is new; and the doctor can determine for himself—either through his own clinical experience or on the basis of the papers on the "new" which will eventually be published, whether the detailmen's representations as to merit are soundly made.

In other words, the intelligence service provided by the pharmaceutical industry is a plus of pharmaceutical selling and advertising.

I think it might be interesting to look at our advertising effort from a quantitative point of view. In 1957, journals directed to the physician carried 76,495 pages of advertising. On the basis of these journals' aggregate circulation, these advertisements provided an opportunity for no less than 143 billion exposures to the medical profession. The cost of this advertising is, to be sure, an investment in profit by the pharmaceutical industry; it is also, I submit, a definite contribution to the medical profession and, through it, to the public.

#### Reply to the Critics

Critics of our advertising and sales expense we surely have. I think they are misguided as to the size of our expenditures for these purposes. The public, in 1957, paid \$1.6 billions for prescriptions. The total expense incurred by the pharmaceutical manufacturing industry for all sales, direct mail and advertising activities amounted to an estimated \$200 million. This is only 12½ per cent. of the consumer prescription dollar. I think few industries in the United States can match that ratio of sales-advertising expense, to consumer price. I think, too, that the sales-advertising expense, when intelligently made, actually reduces consumer prices because it enables the manufacturer to produce more product at lower manufacturing cost.

I see another plus, one which is no less important. The competition in sales has inspired and stimulated the socially useful, as well as economically desirable, competition in research. You who are familiar with pharmaceutical merchandising as it was practised less than a generation ago will recall that winning acceptance for a new product was a slow, gradual process. You will also recall that pharmaceutical research was, generally speaking, a luxury that only manufacturers with the largest resources could afford. The times have changed.

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL

# BRITISH PHARMACOPCEIA 1958

This new edition of the Pharmacopæia supersedes, as from September 1, the British Pharmacopæia 1953 as amended by the Addendum 1955. The book has been completely revised and greatly extended. It contains 826 monographs of which 160 deal with substances and preparations new to the Pharmacopæia. All statements on dose have been reviewed and fuller information is now given for many drugs. There are 27 Appendices providing descriptions of chemical, physical and biological assay procedures.

#### **NEW MONOGRAPHS**

The monographs new to the British Pharmacopæia 1958 cover a wide range of drugs including antibiotics, antihistaminics, antimalarial drugs, mixed vaccines, steroids, radioactive substances and 45 tablets. A general monograph on Injections describes methods of sterilisation and provides directions for the dispensing of preparations intended for parenteral administration or for use in radiography.

#### ALTERATIONS IN COMPOSITION

The monographs on substances and preparations which differ significantly in composition or strength from those described in the British Pharmacopæia 1953 include:—

Adrenaline Solution Eye Ointments (basis) Glyceryl Trinitrate Tablets Ipecacuanha Tincture

Pancreatin Soap Liniment Strong Ammonia Solution Tolu Syrup

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123 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne 126-132 Barry Parade, Brisbane Murray Street, Perth. Whether or not the returns in our dollar investment in sales today are regarded as high, moderate or low, the fact is that American pharmaceutical manufacturers are intensively competing in the market-place. As a consequence of the large expeditures for detailing and for advertising, the time gap between research laboratory and market has been radically narrowed. Promotion dollars have not only speeded the growth process of new products, they have increased the rewards for those manufacturers fortunate enough to transform research into discovery. And, because the promise of reward is greater, and conversely, the threat of disaster greater, for the manufacturer whose product is made obsolete by a competitor's discovery—all pharmaceutical manufacturers are appropriating larger and larger amounts each year for scientific research. They are engaged in most meaningful competition for technological advance.

#### Incalculable Benefits

In my judgment, this research competition among pharmaceutical manufacturers, primed by the greater rewards for success, has contributed to the acceleration of medical advance. Who can calculate the benefits to society? And can the calculation be expressed solely in the language of numbers?

The effects of technological competition in the pharmaceutical field are seen in the amazing array of new drugs, developed and discovered by manufacturers, for the treatment of hitherto defiant diseases. To be sure, the manufacturers' success has been rewarded. But the public, too, has been the beneficiary of their success.

The pharmaceutical manufacturers have contributed substantially to the marked reduction in the cost of illness, as expressed in terms of medical and hospital care, of medication and of lost working time. They have likewise developed more job opportunities for scientists which, I am confident, encourages more and more of our young men and women to choose science as a career. How many scientists do you suppose the pharmaceutical industry would be employing today if its members were conducting sales and advertising activity on the basis of their practices of, say, 1900?

I appreciate that prescription prices are under attack in some quarters. Prescription prices are higher than they used to be, as are all other prices. But are prescription prices really high in view of the remarkable therapeutic content of the prescriptions? Only the other day, a friend of mine said to me: "I had the flu or grippe or something and my doctor prescribed an antibiotic. A dozen tablets cost me over \$6. Whew, that's better than 50 cents per tablet." I asked him: "Did you get well?" He replied: "I sure did." I then asked: "How long were you in bed?" "Two days," my friend said.

You and I know that if the antibiotic which helped my friend to get well fast did not exist, my friend—along with countless others—would have gladly paid ten times as much for this miracle drug if only it could be discovered. Just as you and I shell out \$10 for a taxi to drive us to our home in the suburbs if the train has broken down, or 25 cents for our favourite daily newspaper when it cannot be had because of a strike.

#### Reduced Cost of Illness

Yes, gentlemen, the **great fact** which we should be **proclaiming** is the markedly reduced cost of illness per capita. While the dollar today buys far less in food, clothing and shelter, it buys **far more** in health than ever before.

The success of our research and manufacturing organisations has cut costs to the public in still another way. As you know, some 600,000,000 prescriptions are written, and filled, per year. This means about 11,000 prescriptions per drug store per year—6500 new and

4500 refills. Considering the salaries paid pharmacists today, you can imagine what the public would pay for these prescriptions if each one had to be compounded by the pharmacist behind the prescription counter. Fortunately for the public, most prescription items—actually, more than 93 per cent. of them—are the pharmaceutical specialties produced and delivered by the manufacturer. They are, indeed, the very specialties which our professional service representatives detail to the medical profession and which you help us to advertise in the journals. Yes, pharmaceutical advertising has helped to produce this economic plus. And it has helped to free the pharmacist's time for the sale of thousands of other items stocked by the drug store which contribute to the pharmacist's livelihood.

I would like, if I may, to turn to a sort of personal matter which is not entirely alien to our consideration of pharmaceutical advertising.

During World War II, you will recall, some of our country's Public Relations Officers proclaimed their success in gaining for the United States the goodwill of the peoples in those countries of North Africa recently liberated from German occupation. Writing in his Topics of the Times column in the "New York Times," the late Simeon Strunsky observed that the German PRO officers had similarly proclaimed success after their forces had been victorious on the battlefield.

This moved the sage columnist to advise a young man: If you want to succeed in public relations, be sure to choose as your employer the strongest army.

I think the advice applies in pharmaceutical advertising. I recall the comment of one of the elders of the business whose agency had been invited to make a presentation to a prospective client. He turned the invitation down, he said, because the manufacturer's products were not meritorious enough to make his advertising effort look good.

#### A Task for the Team

It is wise, I think, to remember that a wonderful product can make your advertising look very, very good. It is equally useful to remember that a strong detailing staff also helps to increase the momentum and volume of sales. We who have some responsibility for management would like to find miracle men in our research, sales, advertising, finance, administration and other departments of our respective businesses. We are, I like to believe, realists enough to appreciate that miracle men, if they exist at all, are scarcer than scarcities in today's market. The success of a business depends, I grant you, on individuals; but they are individuals working as a team, each integrating his performance with that of the others in the interest of the enterprise.

I am satisfied that the pharmaceutical industry will continue to grow and grow. Whether or not the rate of growth will match the velocity of the past decade remains to be seen. Recession or depression or neither, the men, women and children we serve will continue to need the ministrations of the physician, and they will continue to need medicinal preparations to preserve health and to save life. The population goes on expanding. The average age of the population rises. The number of those over age 65 will approximate 25,000,000 by 1975, according to actuaries. All of this means a continuing demand for professional medical service and for our products. On top of this, medical advance goes forward. We have made great strides in conquering disease; but many diseases remain to be conquered. Every advance opens a new vista of hope for mankind and of energetic activity in the research laboratories and manufacturing plants of our industry.

The products we hope to have, as well as the products we do have, require the best that the pharmaceutical industry can offer if it is to fulfill its proper role in our free enterprise society.

# The Women's Section

Correspondent: Miss A. K. Anderson.

I am writing this on the beach at Lorne, where I am enjoying a holiday of surfing and sunbathing—luckily striking one of the few bursts of really hot weather we've had this summer—and finding it hard, in the surroundings, to think of work or pharmacy.

I am pleased to note that, after lapsing for some months, the Queensland Association has now formed a new Committee. I wish them every success and hope they recapture the enthusiasm and drive which made the Queensland Women Pharmacists' Association so outstanding amongst the Women's Associations at the Brisbane Conference. The best of luck, Queensland!

#### THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS OF VICTORIA

On March 6, at the College of Pharmacy, the President, Miss K. Keogh, welcomed members, and during a short business meeting, told us of the morning tea party for the Queen Mother, which she attended as our representative. Plans were also discussed for a Hat Parade, to be held in April, proceeds to be given to the Cancer Appeal.

Miss Keogh then introduced our Guest Speaker, Miss Milner, and her assistant, Miss Cox. Miss Milner, who is the Napro representative in Melbourne, gave a talk on all the Napro products and choosing two models from the members, gave us a demonstration of how to apply Napro Tint Cream and Blonding Emulsion. Both Miss Sayers and Miss Bethell looked very glamorous at the end of the evening, and we all felt much more able to answer customers' queries about hair tinting. After a very sincere vote of thanks to Miss Milner and Miss Cox, supper was served by the Committee in the Museum.

#### THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Our February meeting took place on a typically sultry evening and Mrs. Campbell opened the proceedings at 8 p.m.

During the month Miss Ellen Palmai was married to Mr. R. Smith. Before the marriage took place close friends and members of the committee took Miss Palmai to dinner at the Wentworth Hotel.

Our association was honoured by an invitation to the president to attend a luncheon at which Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, was present.

Apologies were received from the Victorian Association concerning the advertisement which appeared in the "A.J.P." of the conference badge, but which was the badge of that association only. It is hoped that in the near future a badge for the New South Wales Association will be available.

After the business of the meeting was concluded we were very interested to have Matron Kessell, of Hydebrae Hospital, as our guest speaker. Matron Kessell spoke of her work among alcoholics and to a limited extent among drug addicts during the past eight years. During that time she has found that alcoholism must be approached as a disease and the characteristics of most confirmed alcoholics is that they try to do their drinking privately, consuming large bottles of spirits at one sitting.

It has been found that alcoholics have a low blood sugar content, but the reason for the disease is not known.

Matron Kessell has few rules at the hospital, but two are most emphatically kept: (1) The patient must be willing to come to hospital and is asked to stay at least three weeks. (2) No alcohol must be brought into the hospital.

When the patients arrive, most are found to be in a dehydrated condition, and the treatment commences by the giving of copious quantities of fluids. Later a four-day course of insulin follows, together with large doses of Vitamin B1. This treatment is intended to dry out the liver and induce the appetite. Largactil is the only sedative given.

Matron Kessell has treated over 4,000 cases and the majority have done well after leaving the hospital. On leaving Hydebrae they are asked to join A.A., and it is not until they grasp the philosophy of this association and come to the realisation that liquor is their poison that they will be able to take their part in the community once more.

Matron Kessell also spoke of some of the complications and the more serious effects which arise from alcoholism.

Supper was served during the meeting, and much later a vote of thanks was moved to Matron Kessell—when, rather reluctantly, we concluded the meeting, for we felt we had only scratched the surface of this intriguing subject.

#### THE QUEENSLAND ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS

About thirty women pharmacists and apprentices spent a very enjoyable evening in the Guild Rooms, Drysdale's Chambers, on February 20. As the night was very wet, and all were interested in the Queen Mother's public welcome at the Exhibition grounds, it was very encouraging that so many girls came along. Two breaks were made in the proceedings to allow us to see the Queen Mother as she passed to and from the Exhibition grounds.

Misses Reuther and Trotter told us (with beautiful illustrations) of many interesting experiences, and places of interest they visited, during their overseas holiday.

Before supper was served the opportunity was taken to elect a committee from such a representative gathering.

On February 26 a committee meeting was held at which the election for office-bearers took place, resulting in the following being elected—

President-Miss Hildegarde Reuther.

Secretary-Miss Margaret Summersgill.

Assistant Secretary-Miss Edith Everett.

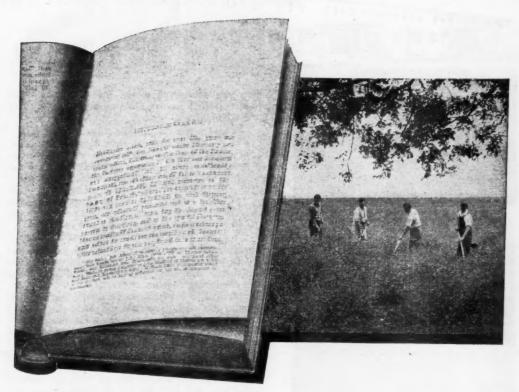
Treasurer-Miss Shirley Trotter.

Vice-President-Miss G. Elliott.

Hostess-Miss I. Brusasco.

You will be hearing from Queensland again in the near future.

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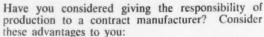




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# Civil Defence Against Nuclear Explosions

How can so little do so much, so soon, so far and for so long?

By Alan Brooksbank

About 670,000 gallons of milk were disposed of "as unfit for human consumption" following the accident at the Windscale Works, England, on October 10, 1957, the House of Commons was so informed on November 28, 1957.

This British report makes plausible what had appeared as a Japanese story far surpassing in romantic improbability the most magical of children's fairy stories. Radioactive dust from nuclear explosions was brought down by such heavy rain in Japanese mulberry orchards that the radiation entered the soil. In due course it was taken up in the sap of the mulberry trees and distributed in much diluted form to the leaves. Silkworms ate the leaves without apparent injury and formed normal cocoons. When the silk from many such cocoons was made up into undies, the radiation was "reconcentrated" to the extent that the undies were "unfit for human wearing apparel."

Hailstones can act as scavengers of cubic miles of the atmosphere and reconcentrate dispersed radioactive dust from British, American and Russian tests, which now aggregate more than 100 explosions and it is unwise to allow children to play with hailstones.

In Adelaide, the author filled a bucket with water from a household tank and tested it with a Wat-Vic audiometer without result; but when he filtered the next bucket of water through two thicknesses of a linen handkerchief, capturing tadpoles and marine life, he got a strong radioactive reaction from the handkerchief. This experience accords with . . .

"... concentrations in plankton and waterfowl of isotopes such as p<sup>28</sup> have been observed to exceed 10,000 times that in the water... it was found that every fish assayed had selectively accumulated radioactive materials in the tissues far in excess of the amounts which occurred in the water in which they lived."

Fish, marine life, hailstones, as well as cows and possibly silkworms can reconcentrate radiation which had been diluted by dispersion and build up a significant concentration.

Where there is good reason to suspect that radioactive dust has fallen on a roof and has entered water tanks, it is prudent to filter the water for domestic use through linen or cotton and bury the filters. As will be shown, under decontamination, boiling the water has no value; it could decompose primitive marine life and liberate the radiation.

It is stressed that the defence scientists have beaten the offence by an embarrassingly wide margin in that they have devised a series of "radiac meters" which are so supersensitive that they can detect and measure all forms of radioactivity in dilutions of one-millionth part of a roentgen and the average human being can acquire a dosage of 25 roentgens without danger to the life in being, but, as the ova of females and the sperm of males are more sensitive to radiation, the descendants of such human beings could be abnormal. Such abnormality could result in either sub-normal or super-normal descendants, with the "subs" numerically exceeding the

"supers." The margin of victory is embarrassing because quite a number of officials are apprehensive that a public ignorant of radiation might be unnecessarily alarmed by reports such as radiation found in sheep droppings.

The British Medical Research Council in its admirable handbook, "The Hazards to Man of Nuclear and Allied Radiations," states at p. 56 "Including all ordinary atomic bombs exploded before December, 1955, and calculating all the radioactivity which they have contributed and will contribute over the next 50 years." The same handbook states "Dust clouds from distant tests passing on the FIRST CIRCUIT over this country" (p. 56) and "contaminate drinking water and agricultural crops."

Even if nuclear tests be banned, there is already enough radioactive dust in the air to cause local problems in any municipality in Australia in the next 50 years. In this period we will have nuclear power stations and "radioactive isotopes" will be extensively used in primary and secondary industries. Public knowledge of radiation is therefore desirable. In this article the subject is treated as a matter of civil defence.

Civil defence in cold and hot wars must be based upon knowledge of the properties and powers of missiles against which we have to learn to defend ourselves by sensible behaviour calculated to diminish the degree of danger in any situation which may arise outside the direct hit zone. Sensible hehaviour is guided by an intelligent appreciation of the diverse nature and extent of the multiple dangers that can be created.

It seems incredible to many, who learnt their basic chemistry and physics 20 years ago and also to soldiers and civilians who were bombed in World War II, that a single (ONE ONLY) standard size 500N thermo-nuclear missile has—

(a) A direct hit zone of 50 (FIFTY) square miles;
 (b) A near miss area endangered by heat rays, fire;
 blast and debris and radiation of 1,200 square miles;

(c) Areas, not necessarily adjacently continuous, aggregating 5,000 square miles endangered by contamination from radioactive fallout;

(d) Such fallout is erupted from a crater one mile wide.4

These figures are adapted from the data sheet for planning in the British Home Office official manual, "Nuclear Weapons," 1956, which, however, prefers to express areas in miles radius—e.g.. "Total destruction" 3½ miles from ground zero; light damage to average British house—radius 20 miles, rather than to use terms "direct hit zone" and "near miss."

In World War II the Home Office had found it convenient to take the 500 pound weight high explosive T.N.T. bomb as the unit of measure and it now takes the 500 N. "N" stands for "nominal" and relates to the baby size bomb exploded over Hiroshima with a destructive equivalent of only 20,000 tons of T.N.T. 500 N is short for 10 million tons, or 10 megatons. As the isotope of hydrogen, deuterium, has a destructive capacity of 63,000 tons per pound when exploded by the fusion

(thermo-nuclear) process and needs a fission explosion with a 10,000 ton equivalent per pound to get it going, it follows, in theory, that 156 pounds of deuterium and 18 pounds of uranium, aggregating 174 pounds, will yield a destructive force equivalent to that produced by ten million tons of tri-nitro, toluene, which was for so long the standard explosive. No information is available to the public on weights of containers, but it seems not improbable that 10 megaton charges can be included in missiles launched from submarines, be the warheads for rockets, guided missiles and form part of a load of a bombing plane. There appears to be no reason why other fissionable isotopes could not be substituted for uranium and they would produce different effects on human bodies and complicate the problems of the medical profession.

It seems, therefore, desirable to give non-technical explanations, illustrations and comparisons with weapons better known to the general public, ever bearing in mind that no municipality in Australia is geographically or politically immune from being the recipient of fallout and that civil defence, when adequately organised and equipped with radiac meters in every municipality, can save the lives of the people located outside the direct hit zone, which is less than one per cent. of the endangered area.

HEAT RAYS.—The highest temperature that can be reached by any chemical process is well below 10,000 degrees Centigrade. The "fission" process (breaking down or transmuting the heavy weight elements into lighter weight elements) yields temperatures of several millions of degrees. The "fusion" or "thermo-nuclear" process requires the heat from the fission process to serve as a detonator to initiate its "welding" action of building up light weight elements into heavier ones, which is accomplished at temperatures of tens of millions of degrees.

Heat rays from the biggest high explosive bombs are quite local, being measured in yards and feet, but the heat rays from the fusion process are from a a size 500 N missile lethal out to a radius of 4 miles (i.e.,  $4 \times 4 \times \frac{22}{7} = 50$  square miles); they give third degree burns out to a radius of 8 miles and first degree burns, radius 20 miles. ("Nuclear Weapons," p. 54.)

The heat rays come not merely from the initial explosion, but also from the resulting fireball which, as it ascends, expands into an area some 3 miles in diameter, and emits rays for some 20 seconds.

The heat rays travel with the speed of light (186,000 miles per second), but have so little penetrating power that any form of cover or a shield (even including two thicknesses of white newspaper), which will protect against sunburn, offers worthwhile protection beyond the four-mile radius.

SENSIBLE BEHAVIOUR—diminishing the effect of heat rays.

No one needs to be told that, if they accidentally put their hands into very hot water, they will be badly injured if they leave them in it for 20 seconds. They will instinctively pull them out. Alast our equipment of instincts was not designed for nuclear warfare. People do need to be told how to escape from the searing heat rays. The simple rule is, as quickly as possible, get into some position so that some object is between the source of the heat (the fireball) and the shelterer which will serve as a shield. Trenches, open drains, deep gutters, depressions in the ground are excellent. As the severity of burns depends upon the intensity of the heat plus the duration of exposure, it is much better to take advantage of any flimsy cover, trees, etc., in a couple of seconds, than to get complete protection in a shelter which may take nearly 20 seconds to enter. It is sensible to act quickly and not to look for "better 'oles."

BLAST is created when a substance in liquid or solid form is suddenly converted into vapour or gas by the application of heat resulting in immense expansion in volume. The greater the heat, the greater the expansion. By boiling water in a kettle the heat is applied slowly and the steam, expanded some 1,500 times greater than the volume of water, makes room for itself by pushing away the surrounding air—or moving a piston in a steam engine. If water be dropped on to a very hot stove, the expansion is quicker and noisy—the resulting steam has "smacked" rather than pushed the air aside.

Charges of gunpowder, cordite, and other low explosives explode in what may be described, as a lay illustration, in a series of separate explosions slow enough for the gases they produce to follow the line of least resistance and push a missile out of a barrel. The action of "high explosives" is much quicker and may be compared with a stream of explosions moving at a rate of the order of a mile a second. That is a speed slow enough to warrant more than one detonator to be placed in a long bomb lest the end be blown off without exploding. Whether it be a series or stream of explosions, the later explosions waste much of their available energy in fighting their predecessors.

Nuclear explosions, being associated with electricity moving at the rate of over 100,000 miles per second (as opposed to one mile), go off with one stupendous bang and the whole of the power is available to smite the air without opposition. This is part of the explanation of their revolutionary power and portion of the answer to "so much."

Blast from high explosives takes the form of a wave of short duration, followed by a suction wave of longer duration in the reverse direction. The first wave tries to push building walls outwards; it weakens them and the suction wave pulls them back and they fall towards the site of the explosion.

Blast from nuclear explosions takes the form of a much stronger outwards wave of longer duration which hurls buildings, treees, street poles, etc., AWAY from the site of the explosion. It travels with diminishing speed a little faster than sound (1,100 feet per second).

SENSIBLE BEHAVIOUR—diminishing the effect of blast.

Blast would take some 16 seconds to get beyond the direct hit zone and some 90 seconds to reach the 20-mile radius. As it is not necessary to look at lightning to become aware it has flashed and it would be blinding to look at a nuclear flash, persons in the near miss area, who become aware of a blinding flash and/or feel a searing heat wave, have from 16 to 90 seconds to behave sensibly and reduce the danger from sustaining fatal injuries from bricks and flying debris.

In other words, owing to the difference in the speeds of light and blast, there is an indestructible irreducible warning period of from 16 to 90 seconds. One task of civil defence is to teach the public how to make the best use of that period. Obviously it gives house occupants time to get away from windows, and to dive under a table in a room nearest to the explosion, remembering the nuclear blast hurls buildings AWAY from the site of the explosion, and, if the house be demolished, the roof will be blown clear of them. Persons in the open, taking shelter fom heat rays, must not get so near the shield that it will be blown on top of them. Drivers of motor vehicles, on becoming aware of a flash, should promptly park their vehicles in a gutter out of range of falling electric light and telephone poles, remembering that they will crash outwards from the light.

Thus a general understanding of the speeds of heat rays and blast supplies the answer to the sub-heading question "so soon"; our next concern is with "so little." Help your colour-photo customers get more from their hobby . . .

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SPLITTING THE ATOM—It had been believed that there were only 92 chemical elements on this earth and that each one of them was logically composed of ultimate particles which could not be broken down into smaller sizes and the ultimate particles were called "atoms," which means indivisible. This is still true to the extent that no chemical action can split an atom; it does not generate enough heat and pressure so to do.

The atom is now known to contain an inner nucleus composed of protons and neutrons and, at some distance away from them, there are electrons, as it were, protecting the nucleus. Thus chemical reactions affect the electrons, but leave the nucleus untouched. In a stable body the electrons and neutrons are equal in number in each atom of each element corresponding to its atomic number—thus 92 electrons of uranium protect its nucleus from chemical invasion.

The protons have a positive electrical charge and the electrons a negative charge and an atom becomes radio-active when the numerical partnership between protons and electrons is broken by the summary ejection or dismissal of one or more of the partners and excluding it from membership of that atom. Summarily dismissed atomic particles, like summarily dismissed humans, show great activity whilst they are looking for other partners. The sub-atomic activity consists in the emission of "alpha" and "beta" particles and "gamma" rays, all of which are dangerous, but not in the same degree—thus gamma rays have greater powers of penetration.

It is important to note in connection with "so little" that a single line of 100 million atoms would measure one inch" and that one ounce of lead contains eighty thousand million, million atoms.

As the theory that an atom was comparable to a solar system, with the nucleus as the sun and electrons revolving around it in different orbits like planets, is now being questioned, it will be enough for us lay people to accept well established facts as to sizes, weights and properties of irate dismissed partners without enquiring into the reasons for and the manner of dismissal of electrons and protons and liberating the uncharged neutrons to roam at will.

Professor Titterton, in his valuable book, "Facing the Atomic Future," states (at p. 16), . . . "the sum of the number of protons and neutrons determines the weight of the atom—the electrons are too light to make a significant contribution (an electron weighs roughly one two-thousandth of the weight of a proton)."

This supplies a further reason for the available energy from a nuclear explosion compared with chemical explosions, which are limited to interaction with the light weight electrons and have, therefore, to shift non-contributing heavy weights. A layman's illustration is to contrast a load of watermelons picked long enough for the stalks to shrivel. Chemical explosions merely attack the stalks without injuring the melons: nuclear explosions attack the stalks, split the melons, activate and then broadcast the seeds.

Notopes may be called "sub-varieties of elements" whose atoms are chemically so closely related that the very existence of many isotopes was unknown until nuclear science became well established. Professor Titterton also states . . . "most chemical elements have at least one or two radioactive isotopes," and at p. 22 gives an illustration of value to motorists. If one pound of the isotope, uranium 235, could be made to undergo fission and give up all its energy, this would amount to a quantity equivalent to the energy which can be released by burning a quarter of a million gallons of petrol. One pound has an energy potential equal to 250,000 gallons of petrol.

Some hundreds of isotopes have now been isolated and they create, say, a hundred new problems for the medical profession, because they are selective—thus radioactive iodine will concentrate itself in the thyroid gland, strontium will get into the bones and so on. We of civil defence must not be dismayed. Our jobs are to limit the severity of injuries and the numbers of injured and our problems are clearly defined. Our instruments radiac meters, gas detectors, etc., reveal the presence of radiation or gas in dangerous strength; it is for the analysts to identify the specific agent of danger and for the doctors to know what part of the human body is endangered and the better curative treatment.

#### SPREAD OF DANGERS BY METEOROLOGICAL FACTORS

(a) WARFARE GASES are released from bombs or containers in liquid or solid form and are vapourised by meteorological factors with or without the help of explosives. They operate as molecules, which, in the more complex gases, may contain dozens of atoms. The worst ones are all so much heavier than air that, when liberated at the ground level, they rarely rise in effective strength above 25 feet and their speed of distribution is governed by the speed and direction of ground winds. If there be no wind, they will slowly diffuse in a circle, but a wind of three miles per hour will drive them downwind in a fan-shaped path. The stronger the wind the narrower the path. They can be sprayed from low flying aircraft and speedily fall to the ground in vapourising droplets.

SENSIBLE BEHAVIOUR—Persons on the third or higher floors of surviving buildings would be safe from letnal doses. Any room at any level, which can be made draught-proof, is gas-resisting. Persons in the open can outflank the drifting gas by moving across wind, preferably to higher ground. Persons in trenches in the path of the gas would be subjected to concentrations; the gas would pour down into the trenches and there be somewhat protected against the dispersing action of the wind. Trenches, however, give excellent protection against metal fragments from bombs, they protect from searing heat rays and give a high degree of protection against gamma rays, which can emanate from hosts grounded within a radius exceeding 100 yards.

(b) RADIOACTIVE FALLOUT—When a nuclear missile of standard size is exploded close to the ground, the heat measured in millions of degrees and the immense pressure excavate a crater a mile wide (one crater was saucer-shaped and 175 feet deep), and pulverise hundreds of thousands of tons of crater contents into particles of various shapes and sizes—some would be so fine as to be invisible and others could be vapourised and resolidify. After being splashed out of the crater they are sucked up by the white hot ascending gases into the fireball, which attains a diameter of three miles and within the fireball may become charged with radioactivity from isotopes. Others can become so charged outside the fireball. Radioactivity adheres to these particles, which become their "hosts" much in the same way that stick-tight fleas can attach themselves to elephants, rabbits and migratory birds.

The distribution of radioactivity depends upon the sizes, shapes and chemical composition of the "hosts" which serve as local, interstate and international carriers of radioactivity. Thus lead oxide hosts would fall more speedily than carbon hosts; hosts of slate or mica, being flat-shaped, would travel further than crystalline hosts. Hosts, like lime, which have an affinity for water, would absorb humidity and become too heavy to "float" in the atmosphere sooner than oily hosts, which repel water, and so on.

The hosts, which were nearest to the actual missile, would have been subjected to greater temperatures and pressures and broken up finer (perhaps vapourised), and they will ascend through the centre of the fireball and

be longer protected in their ascent from the cross-wind currents, and they may reach heights as great as 100,000 feet. Hosts, which were at the circumference of the crater, would be in bigger particles and would be elevated to heights of, say, 10,000 feet, because they were subjected to less power and are sooner acted upon by cross winds. The result is that within a few seconds of the explosion there is a continuous column of particulate hosts starting at, say, 10,000 feet and rising to 100,000 feet, where they may be invisible.

The Americans, who have some 60 high altitude weather stations, which take readings twice daily and teletype them, have found that there is no co-relation between wind directions and speeds at ground level and the higher altitudes. A common experience is to have wind streams of various depths blowing in three different directions above a given point. Each such wind stream above 10,000 feet would detach from the outer circumference a percentage of the rising particulate hosts as they lost their vertical momentum and they would be carried away from the column. Windstreams may be, say, 5,000 or 25,000 feet deep and may be blowing at, say, 10 miles or 100 miles per hour, and the quantity they will take is influenced by these factors.

In peace time, tests are authorised in the democracies only when the winds at all altitudes are favourable, but this would not apply in war and our Australian expert committee has shown good judgment and courage in stopping one test only a quarter of an hour before it was scheduled to start. What if the change had occurred a quarter of an hour later?

Compared with gas, the distribution outside the 20-mile radius is governed principally, not by the direction of the ground winds, but by the high altitude winds which may be blowing in the reverse direction.

Rain will drive gases into the ground and fall below "nose level"; rain will bring radioactive dust particles from high altitudes and build up local concentration. Radioactive particles can emit gamma rays which have a range of hundreds of yards from their "parent."

SENSIBLE BEHAVIOUR—As radiation is colourless, odourless, tasteless and having the delayed awareness of a destructive action which is both continuous and progressive, lay people have no option but to rely on the instructions given by trained "meter readers" as to when and where there is danger. As a general rule there is not the same urgency in getting out of the way of radiation as there is from warfare gases. If persons be advised that radioactive dust has fallen in their locality, persons outside should first wash their faces and hands, shake or brush their outside clothes and shoes to get rid of dust and then enter a room and close the doors, windows and ventilators to exclude additional dust hosts and listen for instructions from the wireless. Evacuation in peace time may be necessary in areas where hailstones have fallen and in war time evacuation of country areas would be quite general, hence the necessity of having trained meter readers in every municipality. Health inspectors and pharmacists have the requisite background and standing to do this responsible work.

RADIAC METERS—Many types of supersensitive radiac meters have been devised and those suitable for civil defence are (1) the "dosimeter," which is about the size of a fountain pen, to be carried in the breast pocket. It measures the aggregate dose received since the meter was last set at zero. In 1956, America ordered a further million of them and Canada placed an order for 300,000. The Sydney firm of Long Industrial Equipment Pty. has made some of them. (2) Another meter with various titles registers the dose rate and is invaluable for rescue parties, first aiders, etc., who may have to work in contaminated areas. (3) The "geiger counter" is well known and has wider uses than the other two. The firm of Watson Victor Pty. has produced an audiometer

which gives audible clicks in contaminated areas. It weighs five ounces and the author has had some interesting experiences at aerodromes and in flying through streams of radioactivity at altitudes up to 23,000 feet.

Charts have been prepared revealing what concentrations can be safely endured for periods measured in minutes and hours. Again it is stressed that there is not the same urgency to get out of mildly contaminated areas.

DECONTAMINATION—Dangerous chemicals can be made harmless by the appropriate chemical reactions. Thus, if chloride of lime be spread over the unevaporated liquid near a mustard gas bomb crater, it will break down the mustard. Likewise water will break down lewisite.

As chemical reactions cannot by-pass the outer electrons, there are no chemical means of shortening the "half-lives" of radioactive isotopes. If laboratory methods be discovered, they would have little application in the field. If it were possible to decontaminate the few ounces of radioactive isotopes spread over a square mile on a windy day, that area can be recontaminated by the wind blowing in dust hosts from adjoining or distant untreated square miles. If there be no wind, then radioactive dust hosts floating in the air would lose buoyant velocity and may fall into the decontaminated area. A "clean" area may be "dirty" an hour later.

Where an impervious ground surface has underground drains adjacent, aeroplanes and motor vehicles can be decontaminated by hosing off the accumulated dust.

Water, which has not been boiled or chemically treated to kill marine life, can be partly decontaminated by filtering. Tinned foods, although the gamma rays will pass right through them, are safe to eat.

"It would need a suit weighing several tons to produce a 50 per cent. reduction in the dose, so that it is impossible to devise any suitable 'protective' clothing to mitigate the effects of gamma radiation."

However, if persons working in the open wear dust coats, such coats will intercept many dust hosts and the coats can be discarded before entering a room.

HALF-LIVES is the term given to measure the duration of time during which a radioactive isotope will lose half its power by decay. Thus one pound of any radioactive isotope will take as long to decay to half a pound as one ounce of the same isotope will take to decay to half an ounce and so on down to weights which have little significance to lay folk, but are still dangerous. The length of life is specific to each isotope and the period varies from less than one-millionth of a second for polonium to more than ten billion years for thorium. From the hundreds of radioactive isotopes the following illustrative list is given—

Bromine, 55 seconds; selenium, 17 minutes; sodium, 14 hours; iodine, 8 days; strontium (90) 25 years; radium, 1,590 years. The uranium isotopes show the immense disparity in an element which has almost identical chemical properties—uranium 233, 165,000 years, 235, 707,000,000 years; 238, 4,510,000,000 years.

#### SUMMARY

SO LITTLE—H.E. bomb fragments need to be in sizes of an ounce or more to injure people by hitting them. An ounce of lead contains eighty thousand million, million, million atoms. In a nuclear explosion atoms do not operate as units; they are further subdivided into alpha and/or beta particles and gamma rays and are transported by hosts. Persons can be injured not merely by being hit by these hosts, but also by an aggregation of gamma rays emanating from hosts over 100 yards away.



The 1958 composition for C.S.L. Influenza Virus Vaccine provides a high degree of protection against Asian 'flu virus, as well as a comprehensive cover for the other agents of the disease.

Known as Influenza Virus Vaccine — Polyvalent (CSL) — the vaccine contains strains of types A, B and D of the influenza virus.

These are:

• A/Asia/57\*

• A/P.R.8.

• B/Tas/53(Bon)

• A/Ned/56

• A/Swine

• D/Sendai

**Dosage:** The recommended dosage is now two injections at three to four weekly intervals.

Adults: Two subcutaneous injections of 1 c.c.

Children (6-10 years): Two subcutaneous injections of 0.5 c.c.

This product is not recommended for children under six years but if required should be given by intradermal route in doses 0.025 c.c. to 0.10 c.c. according to age.

Pack: Issued in ampoules containing 1 c.c. and bottles of 6 c.c. and 20 c.c.

Price: 5/3 per 1 c.c. ampoule

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#### Big winter sales ahead!

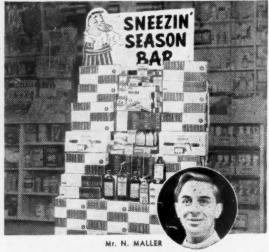
Cash in again on the terrific impulse sales value of Kleenex\* tissues! Build a window display—a serve-yourself floor display. Set up the so-successful "Sneezin' Season Bar"—your Kimberly-Clark salesman will be glad to help you with your plan. Please write or phone us.

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- more magazine ads.
   half-page press ads.
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- hard-selling TV commercials.



Tests have shown that related displays of cold remedies and Kleenex tissues result in increased sales of all items. And the bigger the display, the bigger the sales. Mr. N. Maller, of Maller's Pharmacy, Ringwood, Victoria, has always stocked Kleenex tissues. After installing the self-selection Sneezin' Season Bar in his shop his sales of Kleenex increased by 50%.

<sup>\*</sup> Registered Trade Mark



### **VALUABLE EXTRA SALES**



Display these serveyourself cartons prominently! Customers catch on quickly to such practical ideas — you'll find many of them will want to take home a

6/- carton at a time! Twelve 6d. pocket packs in each carton—that's valuable extra profit for you!



Pink is the pastel every woman likes. It's for her very own use — on dressing table, in bathroom, tucked into her handbag. Means more sales of Kleenex tissues for you.

\*Registered Trade Mark.



H.E. blast comes from a stream of explosions, the later ones consuming energy in fighting the earlier ones; nuclear blast comes from one explosion. H.E. heat rays come from a source less than 10,000 degrees Centigrade; nuclear heat rays come from a source of millions of degrees.

Scientists could give more technical reasons.

SO MUCH—because of the multiple effects—heat, fire, blast, debris, earthquake shock, radiation and stupendous energy.

SO SOON—because blast travels faster than sound and heat rays at a speed exceeding 100,000 miles per second.

SO FAR—because from a standard size 500 N missile heat and blast are dangerous on a 40-mile front and a proportion of the radioactive dust hosts, originally exceeding 100,000 tons in weight from ground explosions, will travel round the world and criss-cross many times in many decades.

**SO LONG**—because the half-lives of different radioactive isotopes are measured in months, years, centuries, thousands and millions of years.

Because radiation, which has been diluted by dispersion, can be reconcentrated by fish, animals, vegetation and hailstones.

Because radioactive isotopes are selective and can injure some of the reproductive cells, the genes, without harming others and such injuries may not become apparent until two people marry, whose ancestors had the same relative genes injured by mutation more than 100 years ago.

Any person in any part of any municipality may be injured by any effective "RECONCENTRATION" of radiation from any combination of any of the 100 tests in any of the next 50 years. Once more it is stressed that civil defence, when adequately organised and equipped with radiac meters in every municipality in Australia, can mitigate the dire effects outside the direct hit zone, which is less than one per cent. of the area endangered by nuclear explosions in peace time and in war time.

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The author gratefully acknowledges the help he has received from more than 80 Civil Defense documents kindly donated to him by the United States Federal Civil Defense Administration during the last four years and to 30 issues of the U.S. private enterprise magazine, "The Civil Defender." As these documents, owing to dollar restrictions, have limited circulation in Australia, specific references are not given.

#### ALL CLEAR!

# Developments in Britain's Pharmaceutical Industry

In terms of output, exports and research, the pharmaceutical industry in the United Kingdom continues to maintain the steady rate of progress which has characterised the industry during the past two decades.

From an annual output valued at £19,000,000 in 1935 the industry progressed to a production figure of £139,000,000 in 1956 when exports reached the record total of £35,900,000.

#### Advances Along Broad Front

A feature of the current scene in the industry is that advances are being made along a broad front, embracing all the four main groups of products into which the output of the industry can conveniently be divided. These comprise the popular proprietaries which are sold to the public as household remedies, the so-called "ethical" proprietaries or medical specialities which are advertised only to doctors and available on prescription, the standard drugs listed in official publications, and fine chemicals for pharmaceutical products.



Part of the new plant for the manufacture of corticosteroids at the chemical factories at Beeston, Nottingham, England, of Boots Pure Drug Company Ltd.

Perhaps the most marked advances can be noticed in the development of new and improved medical specialities. This development has been stimulated by the operation of the United Kingdom National Health

#### By ERIC FORD

an English journalist who has made a special study of recent developments in Britain's pharmaceutical industry and writes on the subject in various export journals

Service which constitutes virtually the sole market for these products (and for medicinal fine chemicals also), thus providing the necessary basis for an orderly market upon which pharmaceutical manufacturers can base their production plans.

At the present time, about one third of total United Kingdom output is absorbed by the National Health Service, a quarter represents the popular proprietaries, a further quarter is exported, while the remainder comprises veterinary medicines, unbranded household remedies and miscellaneous products.

An indication of the trend of production can be gauged from the fact that output of penicillin in the United Kingdom in 1956 reached 155,000,000 mega units, an increase of 26 per cent. over the previous year, while streptomycin production rose by 6 per cent. compared with 1955. Among newer antibiotics, United Kingdom supplies of novobiocin are now available for general use, while oleandomycin is also being manufactured in Britain.

Other developments include the further expansion in the production of new steroids, such as prednisone, prednisolone and fluorohydrocortisone, an interesting development in regard to the last named being the formulation of a topical preparation. Two United Kingdom firms are now producing poliomyelitis vaccine on a commercial scale, while Asian influenza vaccine is now generally available to the medical profession.

Other directions in which the United Kingdom pharmaceutical industry is making important strides include the development and production of "tranquillisers," anticoagulants, antimalarials and analgesics. Several important new developments in the anaesthetic field have recently been announced.

#### Extensive Research

From this brief survey of present production tendencies it will be clear that extensive research programmes must have been necessary to develop these important pharmaceutical products. Indeed, the pharmaceutical industry in the United Kingdom has long been noted for its attention to research, and the degree of attention which the country's leading pharmaceutical manufacturers are paying to this factor is today at a higher level than ever before.

As long ago as 1952 it was estimated that about £3,000,000 a year was being spent in research by Britain's pharmaceutical manufacturers, and it is certain that this sum is being greatly exceeded today when a number of leading firms have considerably extended their research facilities, while newcomers to this field are also setting up new research organisations.

Much of this research is of an essentially fundamental,



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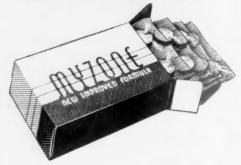
Bottles of 25 - 2/- each; 100 - 6/- each; 500 - 18/- each

The Australasian JOURNAL OF PHARMACY, March 31, 1958

# STOCK BOTH FOR GREATER PROFITS

One Sale just naturally leads to the other

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MYZONE Sales last year continued to climb. Advertising pressure is being maintained in all States and already chemists everywhere report continuing fine results, especially when MYZONE is displayed on the counter.

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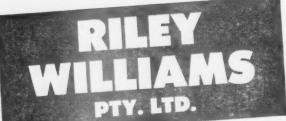
Here is the natural followup to a MYZONE or sanitary product sale . . . QUEST Deodorant Powder compounded to be especially effective on sanitary napkins. Stock both MYZONE and QUEST to double your profits!



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long-term nature, and is not undertaken with the expectation of deriving immediate commercial advantage. This particularly applies to the basic research now being carried out in the United Kingdom into the study of cancer and the smaller viruses, while, in the biochemical field, basic metabolic studies are being made with the aim of providing new ideas for the synthesis of potentially valuable drugs.

An idea of the amount of research necessary to produce commercial results can be gauged from a statement by Dr. W. A. Sexton, Director of the new research centre built at a cost of £1,000,000 by Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. at Alderley Park in the English county of Cheshire. He is reported as saying that, although the Centre expects to produce 2500 chemical compounds a year and to test a total of 4000 compounds annually, "I will be perfectly happy if we can market two new drugs each year."

#### **Evolving Production Methods**

Not only is the United Kingdom pharmaceutical industry in the forefront of the search for new drugs, but it also possesses in growing degree the necessary facilities to bridge the gap which lies between the discovery of a new compound and its presentation in a form suitable for use by the medical profession.

Consequent upon the discovery of a substance with useful therapeutic properties, a further chain of research becomes necessary to evolve suitable large-scale production methods which will produce a pure and stable product on economic lines. The final product may be in small bulk form, in tablets, capsules or ampoules,



Solutions of saline or glucose for infusion are filled rapidly on this machine in one of Britain's chemical factories.

but in any case it will have been subjected to stringent tests to ensure that it retains the required potency with no undesirable "side" effects. It is estimated, for example, that about half the production time in the case of poliomyelitis vaccine is devoted to safety tests.

A prominent feature of the United Kingdom pharmaceutical industry today is the close connection it maintains with the medical profession it serves. The research departments of the leading pharmaceutical

firms keep in close touch with the medical schools and with individual members of the medical profession who undertake clinical trials of new drugs before they are released for general application. On the other hand, equally close relations are maintained with the appropriate academic research workers in the Universities.

As a result of this two-way traffic between the firms, the medical profession and the Universities, the phar-



A stage in the production of anti-poliomyelitis vaccine. A photograph taken at the plant of Glaxo Laboratories Ltd., London.

maceutical industry in the United Kingdom is today in a position where its varied products are satisfying a growing demand, not only at home but in the overseas market. The ten-fold increase in the value of exports during the past 20 years has resulted from the industry's ability to compete in world markets in the newer products of research, such as, for example, antibiotics, which accounted for one-fifth of total United Kingdom pharmaceutical exports in 1956. Other products which are finding increasing overseas outlets include sulphonamides, vitamins, antihistaminics, antimalarials and barbiturates.

#### The Overseas Market

At the same time, Britain's pharmaceutical industry is expanding the number of subsidiary concerns it possesses in overseas countries, and these companies, together with the proceeds of licence agreements, constitute an important source of foreign exchange. Britain's technical "know-how" is also available to the overseas market, a notable recent example being the new £5,000,000 pharmaceutical industry in Burma for which all the machinery and equipment was provided by a British firm which will also manage the industry for a seven-year period.

Nevertheless, Britain's position as the world's second exporter of pharmaceuticals after the United States is being strongly challenged both by the rising effort of Germany, Switzerland, Italy and Denmark, and through the establishment of new pharmaceutical industries in such leading markets as India and Australia.

Certain it is that there can be no let-up in the struggle against disease, in which the pharmaceutical industries of the world have a vital part to play before victory can be won. The United Kingdom section of the industry is both proud of its past successes in this field and confident of the future.

# Animal Health Notes

By the Division of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture (N.S.W.)

(Reprinted from "The Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales," December, 1957)

#### Infertility in Dairy Cattle

Veterinary officers or veterinary surgeons inquiring into infertility problems in dairy cattle are frequently handicapped by the absence of breeding records on the property. Too often it is found that the bull runs with the herd and that the service dates are kept only in the farmer's head.

Under these conditions it is impossible to determine just what is happening in the herd, and it is usually found that before the farmer knows the majority of his herd is empty and will not go in calf. He then thinks about calling in a veterinary surgeon.

Any inquiry made at this stage is only a preliminary one, as there are many causes of infertility. It may simply be a disturbance of the breeding cycle due to seasonal factors, such as occurs in a dry time. It may be due to mineral deficiency which stops animals coming in heat or it may be due to an infection, for example, brucellosis or a venereal disease such as trichomoniasis. This is where accurate breeding records assist very greatly in arriving at a diagnosis.

The records need not be elaborate; they can be kept quite well in an exercise book. However, if a book is used, the records are much more valuable if a separate page is allowed to each cow. A running record where the cows' names and dates are put down as heats occur is not nearly so useful. If a single page for each cow is allowed, the full history is available to the veterinary

surgeon at a glance.

Breeding record cards are obtainable from the Department for use if desired. These are much more comprehensive, and if completed accurately will give farmers far more information about an animal and will assist him in herd management, particularly by indicating cows which are ready for culling.

#### Control of Footrot

Recently measures were introduced to prevent the spread of footrot in public places by assuming control over the movement of infected sheep. Now such sheep can be moved only if an order is obtained from an inspector. Movement will be allowed to abattoirs provided that it takes place by motor transport and that the sheep do not contaminate public places. Such sheep can be consigned for slaughter by prior arrangement with a butcher or can be sold on the hooks.

The necessity to dispose of sheep because of the dry weather offers a good chance to get rid of infected sheep which cannot be cured. The dry time also offers the best chance of eradicating footrot from the property. To do this, all the sheep on the property must be examined and all hoofs closely inspected. Anything doubtful should be thoroughly pared. Paring must be sufficient to expose all pockets of infected material under the horn, getting right down to healthy tissue. No little flaps of horn should be left to harbour infection. Some bleeding may occur, particularly at the point of the toes, so it is best to leave any paring in this area to the last.

Before the sheep is released after paring, its hoofs should be painted with a substance which will kill the footrot organism. Chloramphenicol, cetrimide or tetracycline preparation, or formalin can be used. After treatment, the sheep should be placed on battens until their hoofs dry before being turned out into paddocks. Any sheep which require paring should be drafted off

from clean sheep. Clean sheep should be run through a footbath of 10 per cent. formalin before being turned out into clean paddocks which have been spelled for at least a week. It is very important to reinspect the clean sheep two or three times during the following month to ensure that there is no breakdown.

Footrot can be eradicated, but unless an owner has had previous experience he should seek technical advice

from departmental veterinary officers or veterinary in-

spectors.

#### Facts About Dipping

A good deal has been written in the Press about the newer insecticides and their value in controlling lice, keds and blowfly strike in sheep. Not much, however, has been said about the time at which the dipping is undertaken.

It is quite uneconomic to dip sheep in the newer insecticidal dips like Aldrin, Dieldrin or Diazinon with the aim of combating blowfly strike if more than two months is likely to elapse following dipping and the operations the period of protection against blowfly strike given by these dips is not more than eight weeks. So, if the sheep were dipped in September, the period of protection would expire in November. Under normal dipped in September, the period of protection would expire in November. of protection would expire in November. Under normal seasonal operations, the strong fly wave would just about be commencing, so that very little protection would be afforded by the dipping.

If dipping takes place before September, and is designed to control lice infestation, then arsenic may be used. This is cheap, efficient and—provided the proper

precautions are taken-safe.

The use of arsenic will also reduce the likelihood of mite infestation spreading through the flock. Arsenic has a fairly good efficiency against mites, whereas the newer insecticidal dips have no worthwhile efficiency. If keds are the main ectoparasites to be controlled,

the newer insecticides are very efficient. Arsenic is

less efficient than other dips against ked.

#### Tracing Disease in Pigs

The Swine Branding Act came into operation recently, and since then its measures assisted the Department in tracing back pigs condemned at abattoirs to the properties of origin. This is a real advance in the control of diseases in pigs.

Tuberculosis is the disease responsible for most of the condemnations. It is usually due to infection with the bovine type organism, and the source of infection is from unpasteurised milk or milk products fed to them. Tuberculosis is rarely spread from pig to pig, because the disease does not develop to advanced stages

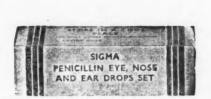
by the time the pigs are sent to slaughter.
When condemnations of pigs are made at the abattoir, it is a green light for dairy farmers who bred the pigs to have his cattle tested for tuberculosis. The result of such tests might surprise him, since the disease in both pigs and cattle is insidious and gets right through the herd before the farmer is aware of it. In heavily infected herds production is lowered and there may be interference with breeding, together with actual mortality from the disease.

Tuberculosis is a disease listed under the provisions of the Stock Diseases Act 1923-1934, and also the Cattle Compensation Act 1951-1956. Every attempt should be made by the stockowner to eradicate it from his pigs

Save valuable dispensing











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Eye, ear or nose drops . . . in a couple of minutes. Sigma Penicillin Drops Sets are packed to save time, minimise waste and provide a fully potent product with absolute economy. Available in  $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. or 1-oz. sets to provide a variety of strengths. Each set consists of: a Sigma dropper bottle containing preservatised water and a tube containing the penicillin tablet and saline tablets. Complete instructions are provided with each set.

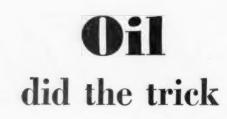
Always dispense SIGMA Penicillin preparations

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The Wholesale Drug Co. Ltd., SYDNEY, N.S.W. Southern Drug Co. Ltd., ADELAIDE, S.A. Queensland Druggists Ltd., BRISBANE, QLD. Rumbles Ltd., PERTH, W.A.



SIGMA COMPANY LIMITED MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA



Big Chief White Cloud had been to a big party — too big, it seemed. for his tender tummy.

So, on the morning after the night before, leaving her husband groaning in the teepee. White Cloud's squaw, Laughing Water, went out to call the Medicine Man.

His prescription: A mouthful of the oozy black medicine that seeped out of the ground tear his camp. He didn't know it, and neither lid his fellow medicine men for generations back, but their favourite cure-all was oil.

Crude oil didn't taste very nice, but it seemed to work for the Indians.

These days oil is used medicinally, too. Shell produces and refines medicinal paraffin to pharmaceutical requirements.

SHELL'S wide facilities for research cover many scientific fields and have led to products of benefit to mankind in many directions, and will continue to do so.

Shell serves Australia . . .
YOU CAN BE SURE OF SHELL

354/0

and cattle. This is done by applying a tuberculin test at short intervals until the herd is clean. The tests can only be performed by a veterinary surgeon.

#### Swine Dysentery

At times, heavy mortality is experienced in pigs from this disease. Its symptoms are a severe bloodstained scouring, rapid loss of condition and very rapid death, occasionally without evidence of scouring. It is highly infectious and spreads rapidly from pig to pig when introduced into piggery. It is much more serious when pigs are fed on boiled food refuse, since in these circumstances all pigs usually go to a central point to be fed.

In recent years a very effective drug, combining arsenic with an organic preparation, has been used in the treatment of sick pigs. Provided the drug is given at the first sign of sickness, it is highly effective, and most pigs so treated recover.

The drug concerned is acetarsol. It has been registered under the provisions of the Stock Foods and Medicines Act, and the dose rate which is given on the package should be followed strictly in all cases.

#### Infectious Laryngotracheitis

This can be a severe flock disease resulting in coughing, rapid loss of condition and death within a few days. The cause is an organism, not visible under the ordinary microscopes, known as a virus. It is highly infectious to fowls and some other types of birds.

When it first gains entrance to a susceptible flock, the disease spreads rapidly, and within a week or two much of the flock is infected. The symptoms displayed by the affected birds include difficulty in breathing, the bird squatting down with its mouth open, gasping for breath. Bubbling noises are heard while the bird is breathing, and quite often it coughs up bloodstained material. If the windpipe of a dead bird is opened up, it will be found to be full of sticky fluid which frequently contains blood, and the lining of the windpipe itself appears to be full of blood. Fifty per cent. of the flock may die in an acute attack.

Some of the affected birds recover, and during the second stage of the outbreak there is coughing, which persists for several weeks, and there is also swelling of the eyelids, such as is frequently seen in other conditions affecting the respiratory tract of birds. In this stage, it is difficult to distinguish between infectious laryngotracheitis and coryza.

No treatment will alter the course of the disease in an individual bird. On farms where the birds are exposed to infection, vaccination of the flock is an effective control. If vaccination can be performed on normal birds during an outbreak, it will frequently check severe losses. If, however, vaccination is left until the disease gets a good hold, then it will be of no value in controlling the outbreak.

As chickens which are vaccinated at the age of eight to twelve weeks develop a solid immunity to infection, preventive vaccination should be undertaken in flocks wherever the disease is likely to occur. Such measures can prevent a severe financial setback to the poultry farmer.

#### Round Worm Infestation

Ascarids, round worms, are the most important worms affecting young dogs and cats. In adult animals it is doubtful whether this parasite has much significance other than to be a source of infestation for young animals. People often think that an Ascarid infestation is the cause of temporary illness in their animals, but this diagnosis is of doubtful accuracy.

In puppies and kittens, however, the worms do cause severe symptoms, sometimes culminating in death if treatment is not given. Symptoms of worm infestation which should make the owner suspicious are a slow rate of growth, dullness and lack of condition. Affected puppies and kittens have a dull coat and are pot-bellied. They sometimes show signs of pains in the abdomen and vomit, or are constipated. The appetite is capricious. If vomiting occurs, the worms causing the condition may be brought up. Some worms may also pass out in the droppings, in which they can easily be seen. They vary from two to three, inches to about seven inches in length, depending on the species, and are long, and pinkish-white in colour, being quite round and pointed at each end. They are not divided into segments like tapeworms.

One of the species of ascarids may cause pneumonia with coughing, due to the passage of young worms through the lungs. The young worms are picked up when eggs passing out with the droppings of infected dogs or cats hatch out and are swallowed by the pups. Infected dams are therefore a potent source of infection in young puppies.

Many drugs are available and suitable for the treatment of Ascarids. Tetrachlorethylene is a very satisfactory one, which is widely used in both dogs and cats. This drug is given in capsules at the rate of 0.1 mls per lb. body weight after starving the animal for twelve hours. Six to eight hours later a laxative such as milk of magnesia, Epsom salt or Glauber salt may be given. On no account should an oily drench such as castor oil or olive oil be used Treatment with tetrachlorethylene should be repeated at regular intervals of one to two months until the pups or the kittens grow

#### PILLOW RADIO FOR HOSPITAL PATIENTS

The introduction of pillowphones means individual radio listening in complete comfort is now available for open-ward hospital patients.

A British company has installed a sound-reproducing system, including pillowphones, as one of its new features, at the North Cambridgeshire Hospital Wisbech.

In an office on the ground floor there is a control, receiver and amplifier assembly fitted with an automatic time-switch to switch on and close down at required times. Normally the entertainment channels in the network are two radio programmes, but if desired, the distribution of gramophone and tape recordings, microphone announcements, or "live" programmes from concerts can be arranged to feed all, or selected, wards or rooms in the hospital.

Behind each of the fifty-three beds in a wal! panel with a programme switch, a volume control with an "off" position, a socket into which the pillowphone is plugged. The pillowphone itself is neat and hygienic—a loudspeaker encased in sponge-rubber, covered with a washable plastic—and it can be placed on or underneath the pillow.

Though nurse-call facilities are not included in the Wisbech installation, patients can now summon a nurse simply by pressing a "pear" switch on a flexible lead pinned to the bedelothes, and then speaking into the pillow. On making a call, the patient is assured that the call is going out when an orange light glows on the bedside selector panel.

Simultaneously a "patient-calling" red light flashes on each of the nurse talk-back control units fitted in duty-rooms, pantries, corridors and in other places where a nurse is likely to be. An audible signal is also incorported into the system to give audible warning in conjunction with the "flashing" light. Immediately the call is answered, the red calling-light is replaced by a green, indicating to the other staff that the call is being attended to

attended to.
(Marconi International Marine Communication Co.
Ltd., Marconi House, Chelmsford, Essex, England.)

#### Overseas News

#### GREAT BRITAIN

London, March 10, 1958.

#### Higher Health Service Contributions

At the beginning of the next half year the National Health Service contributions will be increased by 6d. per week for men and 4d. for women, and employers will pay a flat 2d. for each employee. This will bring the total contributions from employer and employee for health and insurance benefits up to 18/2 per week for men and 14/9 for women. The Health Services are only financed to some 20 per cent. of the total by these contributions, the remainder of the total of approximately £750 million per year coming from general taxes. Not unexpectedly this increase has been the subject of criticism by the Opposition, and as usual the Drug Bill was a main target. One Member suggested that the Government should be much firmer with the manufacturers of drugs in setting prices. Colonel Tufton Beamish declared that the Opposition seemed to have "a bee in its bonnet" about the Drug Bill. "I would like the House to realise that the wholesale price of pharmaceutical products has been very steady for the past 10 vears. I am sure that not one Labour M.P. can think, on the spur of the moment, of a single article being manufactured in this country which has gone up by only 6½ per cent. since June, 1949, which is the year taken by the Board of Trade for its wholesale price index. That is a sizeable achievement, bearing in mind that some of the drugs being used to an increasing extent these days are initially bound to be expensive because of the very high research costs.

"When these attacks are made," he continued, "we should bear in mind that the pharmaceutical industry plays a valuable part in our export trade. From memory, I would say that pharmaceutical products to the value of about £25 to £30 million are exported every year and about 11 million is obtained by the export of proprietary drugs. The facts are that well over half of the proprietary medicines are either cheaper, or at any rate, no more expensive, than their standard equivalent. It is, therefore, unfair to make these constant attacks on the proprietary drugs. I am sorry that they have not called for expert evidence from people who work in the industry. I realise that the cost of drugs is a happy hunting ground for people who wish to make economies, but has anyone ever tried to make even a rough calculation of the enormous benefit to the country from the use of modern drugs? I am thinking of the way in which formerly killing or crippling diseases, or diseases which knocked one off work for weeks or months—tuberculosis, childbirth, pneumonia, pleurisy, scarlet fever and diabetes—have been cured by the use of modern drugs. Look at what we are doing now with poliomyelitis vaccines," he said. "Are we to have a great outcry from the Opposition that the price of drugs is soaring because so many children are being given vaccines against poliomyelitis? Look at the way in which we were able to control the recent outbreak of Asian influenza by the use of modern drugs. The length of stay in hospital is being reduced rapidly year by year, and a very potent factor in this reduction is the use of modern drugs. People used to be sent to

hospital; now they are treated at home. Look at the other side of the balance sheet before making on the pharmaceutical industry as a whole attacks which may be regarded as rather irresponsible. By the use of modern drugs we have greatly increased human happiness. Industrial production has been greatly increased because people get back to work more quickly. People are kept alive longer, and we are all enjoying a higher standard of living than we otherwise would."

#### Sir Hugh Linstead on N.H.S. Developments

At a recent branch meeting in Blackpool, Sir Hugh Linstead, M.P., Joint Secretary of the Society, spoke on further developments in the National Health Service. He reminded the audience that successive Chancellors of the Exchequer of both political parties had thought that a ceiling must be imposed on National Health Service expenditure. Fortunately for the Health Service, and in particular for the medical and pharmaceutical services, each Minister of Health in turn had held the view that the doctor must be free to prescribe for his patients whatever he considered necessary—hence the increase in cost. The contract system for chemists as at present, and free prescribing, were the two important principles. If the Minister curtailed the amount of free prescribing, less research could be carried out by the manufacturers and exports would also suffer. United States firms realised that it was cheaper to make their own products in Britain than to export them from America, and they were now developing sales in Britain and in the Commonwealth. British firms were finding it hard to fight back, and there were only a few who could compete adequately. High pressure sales techniques were disliked by both doctors and by the Ministry. The United States firms established in Britain were interested in the European Free Trade Area where British firms might find their competition serious. In reply to a question, Sir Hugh said that the only way to curtail the excessive number of trade names for drugs was for the Government to grant approval for a drug to be introduced. This was the system now carried out in France, but there were many disadvantages.

#### Dangerous Drugs and Poisons in Hospitals

The joint sub-committee of the Standing Medical, Nursing and Pharmaceutical Advisory Committees of the Central Health Services Council has, after a period of some two years' consideration, issued a report on the desirability of adopting a standard system for determining the responsibility for the custody and issue of Dangerous Drugs and scheduled poisons in hospitals, and on recording the requisitioning and issuing of these substances. The following is a summary of the recommendations:

The ward sister is responsible for the control of drugs in her ward and should be responsible for balancing her stocks of Dangerous Drugs.

The inspection of ward cupboards should always be carried out by a pharmacist.

No hospital should be entirely without the services of a pharmacist.

The purchasing of medicines and poisons should be the responsibility of the pharmacist.

No one but the pharmacist should have access to bulk supplies of Dangerous Drugs stored in the pharmaceutical department, but special arrangements may be made for emergency supplies.

There should be a uniform procedure throughout the hospital service for ordering of ward stocks.

The delivery of Dangerous Drugs to the ward should be entrusted only to a responsible person.

# ALOIN

Discovered in 1847 by Dr. Thomas Smith, founder of the company, our product meets the most stringent requirements.

## ESERINE

Alkaloid, Salicylate and Sulphate available in various packs, including I-grain tubes; quotations on request.

## CODEINE

Codeine Phosphate B.P. "Special"-Smith, has a specification which makes it of interest to tablet manufacturers.

# PETHIDINE

Bulk supplies of Pethidine Hydrochloride B.P. available for the manufacture of tablets and solutions for injection, subject to D.D. regulations.

# SCAMMONY

Scammony Resin B.P.C. offered as lump, or pale brown powder. Our agents will be pleased to quote you.

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**AGENTS** Watts Winter Pty. Ltd. Kilmarnock House 15-17 Young Street

Sydney Australia W. H. Terry & Co. Ltd. London Chambers Ghuznee Street Wellington New Zealand

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Multivitamins for the whole family filmtab® PENTA KAPS® M

a new plus formula with minerals

The tiny new PENTAKAPS-M Filmtab represents:

#### VITAMINS

#### MINERALS

Vitamin A	5000	units	Iron (sulphate)	11	0 mg.
Vitamin D	500	units	Copper (sulphate)	1	mg.
Thiamine Mononitrate	3	mg.	lodine (iodate)	0.15	mg.
Riboflavin	2.5	mg.	Cobalt (sulphate)	0.1	mg.
Nicotinamide	20	mg.	Manganese (sulphate)		mg.
Pyridoxine Hydrochloride	0.5	mg.	Magnesium (oxide)		mg.
Vitamin B <sub>12</sub> activity	2	mcg.	Potassium (sulphate)		mg.
Folic Acid	0.25	mg.			
Pantothenic Acid	5	mg.	Zinc (sulphate)	1.5	mg.
Ascorbic Acid	50	mg.	Molybdenum (sodium molybdate)	0.2	mg.

011,3,0458

DOSAGE: One Filmtab daily is the usual maintenance dose. For Therapeutic use, two or more as directed by physician.

SUPPLIED: Bottles of 50



ABBOTT LABORATORIES PTY. LTD. - SYDNEY

Unwanted drugs should be destroyed; the permission of the Home Office must first be obtained before Dangerous Drugs are destroyed, unless small quantities only are involved.

Drugs should not be administered without a written prescription except in a real emergency, and in such cases the administration should be recorded on the treatment sheet by the nurse and confirmed by a doctor within twenty-four hours.

The abbreviations P.R.N. and S.O.S. should not be used.

Treatment sheets should bear the full signature of the doctor, but he may initial subsequent entries on the same sheet.

Additions to the range of stock drugs held in the ward should not be made without senior medical authority.

A uniform system should be followed for ordering Dangerous Drugs and for accounting for their use.

The use of multi-dose containers should be kept to the minimum.

Doctors' samples of drugs found in the wards should be sent to the pharmaceutical department.

The keys of the ward Dangerous Drugs and Schedule I poisons cupboards should always be in the possession of the nurse in charge of the ward.

A standard method for checking drugs administered by the nursing staff should be adopted.

Drugs should never be put out in advance and the administration should always be checked and witnessed.

Normally only prescribed medicines should be given by a nurse.

Medical authority must be sought before anything not included on the patient's treatment sheet is given to the patient by the nursing staff.

The same drug cupboards should be used both by day and by night.

Each ward unit should have a separate cupboard for each of the following: Dangerous Drugs; Schedule I poisons; other medicines; reagents; and for disinfectants and cleaning materials.

The Schedule I poisons cupboard should contain only (a) Schedule I poisons and (b) other substances marked by the pharmacist "Store in Schedule I poisons cupboard."

Drugs intended for internal use should be stored on separate shelves from those intended for external use.

Drug cupboards should not normally be in a separate room.

Ward stocks should be limited to the range of drugs and medicines normally required.

Bottles containing liquid preparations not intended for oral or parenteral administration should be fluted vertically with ribs or grooves recognisable by touch.

Bottles containing tablets not intended for oral or parenteral administration should be fluted vertically with ribs or grooves recognisable by touch.

Tablets should, wherever possible, be dispensed in glass bottles, vials, or similar permanent containers.

Containers requiring fresh labels should be returned immediately to the pharmaceutical department.

The label should be placed on the body of the container and not on the lid.

Standard wording should be used for the labelling of preparations.

The hospital pharmacist or consultant should have discretion to decide whether a new experimental drug should be treated as a Schedule I poison.

Large quantities of drugs should not be dispensed to out-patients.

Midwives working in hospitals should follow the normal hospital procedure in regard to Dangerous Drugs rather than the domiciliary procedure.

A procedure for use in hospitals for dealing with the loss of drugs liable to lead to addiction.

Medical and nurse training schools should arrange for more detailed training in the statutory obligations in relation to Dangerous Drugs and poisons.

#### Inspection of Cupboards

The sub-committee considers the inspection of ward poison cupboards to be an important part of the pharmacist's duties. Not only can he ensure that the ward cupboards themselves are properly kept, but there is an opportunity for the sister to obtain advice on many matters concerning the drugs she has to store and administer, and generally for good relations between the ward and the pharmaceutical department to be fostered.
The pharmacist should check the condition of the cupboard itself and its locks; confirm that it is being used only for the types of drugs intended and at the same time inspect the other medicine cupboards and give the sister any advice necessary on the proper storage or rejection of their contents. The advice of the Linstead Committee that no hospital should be entirely without the services of a pharmacist is strongly endorsed. Even if the pharmacist can only visit the hospital infrequently, his visit could make a great difference to the standard of care exercised in the hospital, and when a problem did arise the hospital would know where to turn for

The sub-committee also believes that there is a tendency among ward sisters to accumulate too wide a range of drugs and medicines. "The result is that cupboards are overcrowded with bottles the purpose of which is forgotten, that drugs may be used which are inert and that losses may pass for a very long time unnoticed. The intention no doubt is to be prepared for any eventuality, but this is in our view misguided; the advantages gained are not worth the dangers. We have been told of serious results in two successive cases in the same hospital where ward sisters produced from their stock in emergency a drug which should only be dispensed for immediate use because of its short active life and proved in fact in both cases to have deteriorated. Also, certain drugs such as paraldehyde become dangerous. Supplies again get inflated because some house officers as they come and go tend to order a drug of their own particular choice, then they move on, and the drug remains unused on the shelf."

#### Llandudno Conference

The British Pharmaceutical Conference this year will be held at Llandudno in North Wales during the third week in September. While the general pattern of past Conferences will be followed, there is to be some modification in the traditional presentation of science papers. With each full-length paper a 1000 word summary is asked, in which there should be presented briefly the ideas and outlines of the work without the fine detail. The books of tickets for the week will cost £4 each, but banquet tickets are being sold separately as accommodation is limited and the day tickets will vary in price according to the programme. In addition there will be no Conference lunches and members will return

each day to their hotels or make other arrangements. The Chairman this year is Dr. C. E. Foster of Messrs. Burroughs Welcome Ltd.

#### Disseminated Sclerosis Vaccine

Several questions have been asked in Parliament about the possibility of introducing the Margolies-Shubladze vaccine for disseminated sclerosis, which is at present in use in New Zealand. The Minister has stated that the available evidence is not sufficient to enable an opinion to be given on its efficacy or safety in treatment.

#### Report on Students

The reports of the Boards of Examiners both for England and Wales and for Scotland both state that there are often errors in calculation. In England and Wales "mathematical errors still occur far too frequently," and in the Scottish report "candidates make errors in calculation which could be obviated by a simple arthmetical check." The Scottish report mentioned that too many candidates fail to obtain pass marks on the question of doses, but in the other it is stated "many candidates who pass in theory obtain marks just above the pass marks, and their marks in posology were a substantial contribution to their success in this section of the examination." The Scottish report is rather scathing on matters of pharmaceutical technique. It says despite the fact that the papers now contain only four questions some candidates fail to complete the work in three hours. There is a decline in the finish of dispensed preparations, labels are dirty, badly written and the finished article lacks polish. In aseptic work the general standard is good. There has been a recent tendency, however, for this examination to become one in antiseptic technique as distinct from aseptic technique. Most students use antiseptics much too freely. For example, balances are soaked in fluids from cross beam and knife-edges to the base. Scale pans are wet at the time of weighing. Cellophane wrappings on sterile equipment are painted over the entire surfaces with iodine or other fluids before removal. This would indicate a lack of knowledge, and is to be deplored. Several candidates asked for sterile weights!

English and Welsh candidates lost marks through their inability to prepare the simple galenicals such as syrup of tolu, solution of chloroxylenol, etc. About one-quarter of the candidates scored no marks in the aseptic distribution exercise and about one-third of the candidates scored no marks in the bacteriological exercise; in fact about one-half of the candidates failed to reach a pass standard in this latter exercise.

#### **Educational Policy**

The Society's educational policy with the introduction of the three years' academic course which is now compulsory for all students registered after March 1, is still the subject of criticism. Mr. T. Reid, Member of the Council, said at a recent branch meeting that he preferred to be challenged as moving too quickly rather than it should be said that in a few years that the Society had lacked the courage to move at the right time. In his opinion there should be the same basic education to prepare for retail, hospital or industrial pharmacy. Students would have a reasonable chance of passing their examinations and have adequate time for study. The final examination would no longer be considered an endurance test, but at the end of each year an examination would be held on the year's subjects. Mr. Reid thought that the rapid expansion and intake of pharmacists into research had completed its cycle and the future intake would be merely normal replacement.

the future intake would be merely normal replacement.

On the other side of the picture, Mr. A. J. Esply,
C.B.E., formerly managing director of the second largest
pharmacy chain, in a letter to the "Pharmaceutical
Journal," writes that the changes which appear immin-

ent had caused him deeper concern than anything during his fifty years' experience. He asserts that the standard of living of the members will undoubtedly suffer severely in the attainment of a purely professional status. Pharmacy is a trading profession, and Mr. Esply claims that there is no desire in the large majority of members to accept the new curriculum which would have the effect of moulding the Society into a professional body which would be ready-made for the next Government if it still desired to take over en bloc, converting all dispensaries into state depots and all pharmacists into civil servants.

#### More Pharmacists-Fewer Pharmacies

The report of the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. F. W. Adams, shows that more pharmacists and fewer pharmacies were on the Register at the end of 1957 than in 1956. On December 31, 1957, there were 27,546 pharmacists, an increase of 345 on the year. Over the period premises fell by 81 to a grand total of 15,192. Possibly this decline is due to the fact that small businesses are proving unprofitable and older owners have been unable to dispose of their businesses as going concerns and have simply sold off their stock. A similar position has been forced on pharmacists' widows. tendency to take advantage of the provisions of the Companys Act is reflected in the increase of the number of Registered Superintendents to 3514, which is 91 higher than 1956. Eighteen fewer Fellows appear on the register, the total being now only 2244. These are the pharmaceutical chemists who were registered under the old regulations, and their number is likely to diminish much further as only members who have undertaken substantial research work will be granted a Fellowship in the future. The Legal Department initiated 29 prosecutions during the year, including 13 against persons who were either unqualified or corporate bodies which were not authorised sellers of poisons.

#### Advertising and Television

Television is now formally established as part of the British way of life, although there are still a number of diehards who successfully resist its appeal. As noted in earlier News Letters, the National Pharmaceutical Union joined with a number of pharmaceutical firms in sponsoring a programme last December in which reference was made to a picture shown of an independent chemist's shop. Now discussions are going on regarding the future of publicity through this medium. The "Chemist and Druggist," the independent weekly pharmaceutical paper, has started publishing the products, largely proprietary medicines, which are being featured on commercial television during the following week, so that window displays can be linked up with them if pharmacists wish. Some idea of the volume of this type of advertising may be gauged from a joke made in one of the most popular sound programmes on the non-commercial B.B.C. A speaker says that he is now going to talk about something which is widely advertised on commercial television—"flu.

The B.B.C. television has had a brush with the British Medical Association. Last year the B.B.C. produced a series on mental illness and recently they have started a programme on hospital work entitled "Your Life in Their Hands." The B.M.A. object because they were not consulted on this programme and think it may lead to self-diagnosis by viewers. At one inquest a woman was stated to have committed suicide after seeing a programme on cancer, as she thought her pains were due to this disease. The B.B.C., however, say that they have an expert panel of advisors and the hospitals which have participated are known nationally. As far as can be judged from letters to the newspapers the public are in favour of the programmes, although some medical men and others object to suffering being used for mass entertainment.

## Trade Notes

### **ACON 35 CAMERA**

The advertisement of H. Levinson Pty. Ltd., of Sydney and South Melbourne, published on page 363 of this issue, refers to what is described as a "moderately priced 35 mm. camera," featuring a coupled rangefinder.

Further information may be obtained on application to H. Levinson Pty. Ltd. at 12-14 Little Regent Street, Sydney, or to its Melbourne address at 180 York Street, South Melbourne.

## RHU PILLS

## Change of Company Name and Move to New Factory

Rhu Pills Pty. Ltd. transferred to new offices and factory premises in Dandenong road, Oakleigh, on March 7.

On that date the name of the company was changed to Campbell Davies Pty. Limited.

This company, under the new name, will continue to market Rhu Pills, Bethal Tablets, Juni-Tabs and Naileen.

The administrative and financial control remains unchanged.

## **NEW PRODUCTS**

The Wholesale Drug Co. Ltd., a member of the A.D.C.A. Group of Companies, announces the introduction of two new products:—

Coryxal Anti-Congestion Nasal Spray. The formula includes Phenylephrine and Benzalkonium and the presentation is the latest plastic spray pack.

Price to the public is 6/6.

**Opsis.** The latest formula for eye drops, including Phenylephrine Hydrochloride. Presented in a plastic squeeze pack which sells to the public at 5/3.

Interstate Distributors are-

The Wholesale Drug Co. Ltd., Sydney. Sigma Co. Ltd., Melbourne. Queensland Druggists Ltd., Brisbane.

Rumbles Ltd., Perth.

to which all enquiries should be addressed.

### TARIFF BOARD INQUIRIES

The Minister for Trade has referred the following new subject to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report:—

## Cortisone, Prednisone, Prednisolone and Hydrocortisone—

- (a) Whether assistance should be accorded the production in Australia of—
  - (i) Cortisone and salts of cortisone;
  - (ii) Prednisone and salts of prednisone;
  - (iii) Prednisolone and salts of prednisolone; and
  - (iv) Hydrocortisone and salts of hydrocortisone.

which if imported into Australia would be classified under Item 281 (L) in the Schedule to the Customs Tariff 1933-1957 and, if so found, the nature and extent of such assistance; and

(b) If the Board's findings in respect of (a) are for assistance through the Customs Tariff, then what rate

of duty should be provided for under each of the columns in the Schedule to the Customs Tariff in respect of the goods concerned.

## "PENICILLAMINE"

The British Drug Houses (Australia, Pty). Ltd. now nas available the above substance for the treatment of heavy metal intoxication. The introduction of Penicillamine fulfils the need which there has been for a compound, active orally, free from side-effects and which is easily soluble and rapidly absorbed from the intestine; possessing one or more stable SH groups and capable of chelating the toxic metallic ions to form a readily excretable complex. Penicillamine is indicated in the treatment of Wilson's Disease and in heavy metallic poisoning such as antimony, bismuth, lead and thallium.

Penicillamine is **not** indicated, however, for the treatment of mercurial poisoning.

The following presentation is available:

### Penicillamine Capsules (D.C.(B.)L.).

Each capsule contains 150 mg.

Bottle of 100, £60 list price.

## RONSON SHAVER

Mr. E. E. Williams, General Manager of Ronson Pty. Ltd., has just completed a tour of Australia, in the course of which the Ronson Shaver was introduced to the trade in all States. The accompanying illustration was taken at the Brisbane preview at Lennon's Hotel recently.



At the Ronson Preview party at Brisbane: Left to right: Messrs. W. J. O'Brien, A. G. Steele, E. E. Williams, F. P. Leonard, O. Thomas and A. McPhail.

Mr. Jimmy McNair, the newly-appointed Sales Manager of Ronson Pty. Ltd., Lane Cove, Sydney, and his wife, Jay, left London on the first stage of their journey on February 28, convinced they are going to have a wonderful life in Australia.

Tall, bespectacled, always jovial, a gentle burr betrays Jimmy McNair's Scottish origin; he comes from Stenhousemuir in Stirlingshire. It was as a representative in his native Scotland that he began his career with Ronson and for the last couple of years he has been Northern District Sales Manager.

## PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY LIMITED

A meeting of the Field Supervisory Force of the Sydney branch of Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd. was held in Sydney recently. These senior supervisors, termed Field Managers within the company's organisation, have field control of pertain areas of Australia and New Zealand.

The meeting was held at Glen Ascham, Darling Point, Sydney, and lasted two days.

During the course of discussion considerable attention was paid to the problems of pharmacy and the manner in which these would be tackled in the coming year.

In addition, this conference coincided with the appointment of three new Field Managers, namely:—

Mr. B. F. Evans, Ph.C., formerly a Medical Service

Representative in Melbourne, and now promoted to Field Manager, Queensland. Mr. Evans served his apprenticeship with Mr. J. C. Kavanagh, of Botany, and worked with other pharmacists in Sydney prior to joining the company in 1954.

Mr. R. J. Chambers set out to do Medicine, but when his studies were well advanced he left Sydney University to join the R.A.A.F. and saw active service with 78th Squadron of Kittyhawks in New Guinea and regions further north. On his return to Sydney he entered the selling side of the drug trade and joined Parke-Davis in 1956. Mr. Chambers becomes one of the two Field Managers operating in New South Wales.

Mr. S. E. Andrews, Ph.C., is a New Zealander, who joined the company in 1954, having qualified in the Dominion. Prior to qualification he served as a pilot in the R.N.Z.A.F.







Mr. B. F. Evans, Field Manager, Queensland.

Mr. R. J. Chambers, Field Manager, N.S.W. (No. 2 Region).

Mr. S. E. Andrews, Field Manager, New Zealand.



Left to right: Messrs. V. Milburn, R. J. Chambers, S. E. Andrews, N. Theggie (Victorian Manager), G. Smith, T. J. White (General Manager), G. W. K. Fawaz, F. W. Ritchie (Sales Manager), G. H. Shields (Sales Manager) and B. F. Evans.

## CYANAMID INTERNATIONAL TO EXTEND SERVICES

In a move to make its technical "know how," research developments and products more readily available in the 80 foreign countries and territories in which it has markets. American Cyanamid Company, one of the world's leading chemical and pharmaceutical manufacturers, has announced the formation of a new division, Cyanamid International.

Commenting on the new organisation, Mr. Sidney C. Moody, Director General of Cyanamid International, stated:

"By co-ordinating activities relating to our overseas business we shall henceforth be able to offer a wider range of technical assistance, products and processes in central locations in each country. We are looking forward to the opportunities this will give us to improve our varied services to the medical, agricultural and industrial communities and to the consuming public.

"It is our earnest desire," Mr. Moody added, "to contribute thereby to the economic development of other nations through the promotion of better human health and more efficient production by industry and agriculture."

Consideration will be given to the building of additional manufacturing plants in certain countries where market conditions and other factors appear favourable. In any such projects, the policy of placing operating responsibility, wherever feasible, in the hands of qualified citizens of the country in which the plant is located, will continue to be followed.

Since World War II the overseas activities of the Cyanamid organisation have assumed steadily increasing importance in its overall operations. The Lederle Laboratories Division has accounted for a large share through its world-wide distribution of Aureomycin chlortetracycline, Achromycin tetracycline and other pharmaceutical products.

Cyanamid is a major chemical manufacturer with more than 40 plants and 29,500 employees in the United States and other countries. It conducts research in, and produces a diversified line of products including pharmaceuticals, organic and inorganic dyestuffs and pigments, biologicals and antibiotics, plastics and resins, insecticides and fumigants.

**NEW HORIZONS...** 

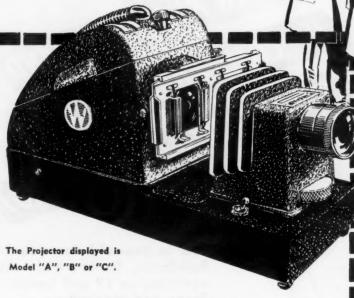
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## KIMBERLY-CLARK OF AUSTRALIA PTY. LTD.

Mr. V. R. (Dick) Gibson, whose appointment as General Sales Manager for Kimberly-Clark of Australia Pty. Ltd. was announced recently, left for the United States in February. Mr. Gibson will visit the offices of Kimberly-Clark's parent company in Wisconsin, and the purpose of his trip is to make a study of the latest retail merchandising methods in promotion, store display and sales techniques. Kimberly-Clark Corpo-



Mr. V. R. Gibson

Kimberly-Clark Corporation is one of the largest manufacturers in the world of paper and paper products. In 1956 a merger was arranged between Kimberly-Clark Corporation and International Cellucotton Products, which resulted in the Australian company, Cellucotton Australian Pty. Ltd., Products Pty. Ltd., changing its name to Kimberly-Clark of Australia Pty. Ltd.

The Australian company has grown steadily since it was established in Surry Hills, Sydney, in 1936, and branch offices have been opened in Melbourne and Brisbane with other depots throughout the Common-

A large modern plant was opened at Lane Cove, Sydney, in 1950. Here in the most hygienic conditions Kleenex tissues and Kotex sanitary napkins are manufactured.

## New Kleenex 6d. Pocket Pack

To place Kleenex tissues in the hands of still more users, Kimberly-Clark of Australia Pty. Ltd. has intro-duced a neat, flat, sixpenny pack which fits snugly

the attractive orange, blue and white "serve your-self" counter unit takes up little space, yet contains one dozen pocket packs, each only slightly larger than a packet of cigarettes. Each white tissue is regular size and interleaved in such a way that the next tissue pops up ready to be extracted.

This pocket pack is designed to lead people to try Kleenex who have never used it before, with the probability that it will encourage sales of the 2/- and 3/9 sizes.

## CASHMERE BOUQUET IN NEW PACK

Colgate-Palmolive Pty. Ltd. has now introduced its



long established white Cashmere Bouquet Soap in a new, white and gold foil pack that is a fitting partner to its recently launched Pink and Silver foil soap.

Latest estimate by Colgate's is that Cashmere Bouquet Pink has been thrust up to over two and a half times previous sales, which they attribute to "the beauty of the soap and package, and the powerful advertising campaign of full colour ads and radio barrage."

The profit margin to the retailer has been maintained.

We understand that Colgate salesmen have now com-menced offering the White and Gold soap, and it will be interesting to watch the progress of Cashmere Bouquet Soaps under the impetus of this drive.

## PRESCRIPTION PROPRIETARIES CARD SERVICE

The 20 cards issued recently for the month of February dealt with the following products:-

Δ	140	Acalo
17	140	Acaio

Achromycin 1% Suspension in Oil

## Chlotride

A 141 C 158 C 159 C 160 C 161 D 117 Chlorostrep Kapseals Chlorostrep Suspension

Carenon

Drinamyl Spansule Midigel Tablets

### M 93 M 94 Marcoumar

M 95 Metimyd Ophthalmic Suspension-Sterile

### 84 Neo-Avagal Tablets

NOPP Otamylon with Hydrocortisone Ear Drops

### 207 Pro-Banthine Parenteral

Premarin with Meprobamate Synapoidin Steri-Vials 75 Units 208

## S 123

T 109 T 110 T 111 Trombolysan Teoquil Dusting Powder Teoquil Gel

Zalkon Gel

T 112 Z 4 Tranquidex

The 20 cards to be issued shortly for the month of March will deal with the following products:-

## Fenox Nasal Spray

Fenox Cough Arrestive Gerix Elixir F 44 G 23 H 50

Hydromycin Ear-Eye Drops

### H 51 Hydromycin Ointment (Boots)

H Hydrocortisyl Skin Spray Hydrocortisyl Eye Drops

H 53 H 54 Hydrocortisyl Eye Ointment

H 55

Hydrocortisyl Ointment Hydrocortisyl Tablets H 56

H 57 Harmonyl

N Neotracin-Delta 85

P209 Pulmodrine Syrup

P210 Plegicil

Salimed Compound S124

S125 Sintrom S126

Scherisolon Injection S127 Scherisolon Tablets

T113 Tranquis

Tranquitone T114

Subscriptions £3/3/- to the P.P. Card Service (including Index Book) for the year 1958 are being received now. Renewals or new subscriptions, accompanied by cheque, should be addressed to: The Manager, "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," 18-22 St. Francis Street, Melbourne.

We have on hand a moderate supply of the cards of 1956 and 1957 (reduced to  $\pounds2/2/$ - for each year) for the assistance of new subscribers for 1958 who wish to give their library of references one or two years' start. We regret the cards of earlier years—1951 to 1955— are now out of print.

## Student Activities

## NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS OF AUSTRALIA

With Congress over six weeks now, all holidayers have returned to the routine of school and work, with the name of Stradbroke Island conjuring up memories of a happy time.

During the year, the work of the National Council, as decided at Congress, is carried out by the Committee members under the leadership of the Executive. names and addresses of the Executive are as follows:-

President: Haydn Savage, 87 Mimosa road, Carnegie, S.E.9, Victoria.

Industrial and Educational Vice-President: Kenin Hassey, 36 Edgar street, Kingsford, New South Wales.

International Vice-President: Loreta Lightfoot, "Wensley" Private Hotel, 90 Bonney avenue, Clayfield, Queensland.



Frank Payne, Pres. NAPSA 1957, definitely "up the pole."



"Body Beautiful" Hadyn NAPSA Pres. Savage, 1958.



The National Council 1958

Secretary: Wal Williams, 1298 Waterworks road, The Gap, Ashgrove, Queensland.

Treasurer: Heather McLean, 44 Minimbah road, North Bridge, New South Wales.

National Publicity Officer: Margaret Whittle, 21 Beatrice road, Dalkeith, Western Australia.

These members are elected to be of assistance to the pharmacy students in all States, and will readily answer queries or offer advice to the best of their

### QUEENSLAND PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' SOCIETY

Wonderful news-College did reopen! February 3 was D-day, and all students just could not leap into the fray soon enough. All were in fine spirits, quite recovered from the January invasion by foreigners (politely termed Congressites). To all our "Rough Mates" who are not yet back to normal we wish a speedy recovery and recommend our "Gold Coast Tonic" -Queensland sunshine applied ad infinitum.

Seriously, we all enjoyed every minute of the Inter-state students' visit, and all hope to attend the W.A.P.S.A. Congress in 1959.

On February 17 the first Q.P.S.S. meeting of the year was held, and the new Committee, resulting from the elections held, is as follows:-

President: Peter Geany Vice-President: Mike Wyer. Deputy Vice-President: Paul Speedy. Secretary: Henry Huppert.
Treasurer: Nick Hellen.
Local Publicity Officer: Kate Harding-Smith.
Text Book Officer: Bruce Davis.

Co-Editors of "The Draught": Sam Pattane and Dave Kelly

Third Year Reps.: Lyn Craig, Harry Smith.
Country Student Reps.: Gwen Poacher, Fred Reichart.
Second Year Reps.: Marie Hitzke, Sam Pattane.
First Year Reps.: Rhonda Conn, Dave Kelly.

The evening was brought to a close on a reminiscent note, with the projecting of colour slides of Congress. The scenery was most interesting to all.

Freshers' Dance is scheduled for the near future, and undoubtedly will prove as successful as those held in the past. However, news of this activity will be forthcoming next month.

## TASMANIAN PHARMACY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

T.P.S.A. commenced 1958 with the Annual Meeting held on March 4. Much of the evening was spent in criticism of the proposed new syllabus for Pharmacy in Tasmania. The students will be represented at meetings of the Pharmacy Liaison Committee for dis-cussion of the suggested changes.

The following officers were elected:-

President: Graham Conrad. Vice-President: Rodney Andrews. Secretary: John Large. Treasurer: Ralph Tapping Text-Book Officer: David Martin.

Local Publicity Officer: Maureen Killalea.

Editors of the "Sedative": Keith Brown, Melville Davis.

First Year Representative: Robin Tremayne.

Second Year Representative: Peta Crisp.
Pharmacy Liaison Committee: Ralph Tapping.
Social Committee: Helene Morgan, Shirley Phillips,
Peter Swifte, Robert Palfreyman.

This year the number of Pharmacy students in Hobart is greater than ever before, and at the next general meeting a social programme for the year will be arranged. If the interest being shown at this stage is kept up, this should easily be our brightest year to date.

## W.A. PHARMACY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

The Tech. reopened in February with (once again) a record number of students doing Pharmacy. This continual increase in numbers has led to over-crowding of classes and has now necessitated the dividing of all the years into several groups. With students of the same year now attending school on different days, the importance of W.A.P.S.A. is taking on a new light—the only way to come to know the other members of your year as well as your fellow students is to become an active member of your Association.

To allow for an increase in our activities this year, the Annual General Meeting will be held earlier—on March 18.

Arrangements are already well under way for organising Congress next January. A few complications have arisen causing us to change our plans, but "Araluen" has been booked from the first weekend in January, 1950

—Margaret Whittle, National Publicity Officer, 21 Beatrice road, Dalkeith, W.A.

## INTERNATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' FEDERATION (I.P.S.F.)

Study Tour, 1958, to Strasbourg

The arrangements of the I.P.S.F. study tour, which will be held during August 16-25, at Strasbourg, France, are going on. The French colleagues expect about 150 pharmaceutical students and young pharmacists from all over the world. The programme includes sightseeing tours, excursions through the Alsatian country and Rhine valley, visits to pharmaceutical laboratories, receptions, discussions, lectures, and social events. The accommodation will be made in the new University city at its modern students' hostel. The all-inclusive cost for accommodation, food, tours, etc., is £13/10/-. For further details and reservation, please write to:—Anne Marie Klein, 19 Rue Castelnau, Strasbourg, Bas Rhin, France.

## I.P.S.F. News Bulletin

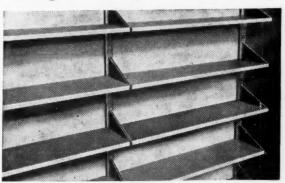
The second edition of the new I.P.S.F. News Bulletin has just been edited by Professor Glen Moir, Chairman for Information, Vancouver, Canada. These bulletins provide information of interest to pharmacy students everywhere. Reports or discussions on students' life and the pharmaceutical situation of your country are always welcome. Send your articles or order samples (free of charge for students' organisations) to: Mr. Glen Moir, Chairman for Information, Faculty of Pharmacy, University of B.C., Vancouver 8, B.C., Canada.

Student Exchange is arranged by the Chairman for S. E. Hugo van der Meer, Buitenruststraat 4, Leiden, Netherlands. Students who wish to work in a pharmacy for a period of one to three months, or want to observe the work in a pharmacy or pharmaceutical firm in a foreign country may apply to the Chairman of S.E. as soon as possible.

Otto Focking, President, I.P.S.F., Munchen, Germany,

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## Commonwealth and State News

## PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Queensland, Miss D. Brighouse, 'phone B 8407.

Mr. W. H. Hooper is establishing the Miami Pharmacy at Pacific Highway, Miami, South Coast.

Mr. R. A. Collinson, of 333 Queen street, has opened a branch pharmacy in the new Piccadilly Arcade, running from Queen street through to Adelaide street.

Congratulations to the Innisfail chemists who have established the Innisfail Chemists' After Hours Pharmacy. Good wishes for every success are extended to these pharmacists in their venture.

Wedding.—A wedding of pharmaceutical interest took place in Brisbane on March 8 when two pharmacists, Miss Ryl Bennett, of Auchenflower, was married to Mr. Peter Pierce, of Armidale, at King's College Chapel, St. Lucia. Good wishes are extended to the bride and bridegroom, who will be leaving at the end of April for a 12 months' trip overseas.

Dr. A. G. Grant, who qualified in pharmacy before he graduated in medicine, and is now Commonwealth Health Department Medical Officer, left Brisbane during the month for India for a two weeks' course in smallpox study. Dr. Grant began his medical studies before World War II, then joined the R.A.A.F. as a flier and rose to Group Captain. He qualified as a doctor after the war. Dr. Grant will attend courses in Calcutta and possibly Bombay and Madras.

## INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION RESULTS

Congratulations to the following students who passed the Pharmacy Board's Intermediate Examination in February:

Misses H. K. Harding-Smith, A. P. Lawrence, D. V. Lennon; Messrs. K. A. French, P. B. Geaney, N. P. Gearing, D. J. Halberstater, R. T. Hall, N. Hellen, G. W. Ilott, P. K. Mossop, D. C. Whebell, P. C. Dixon, K. L. Doyle.

## Posts were granted to:

298

Messrs. J. W. Brewer, S. Hestich, T. M. Newman, B. R. Noble for Chemistry.

Messrs. B. L. Carlisle and J. G. Ralph (Materia Medica).

Misses G. E. Govey, I. B. Jones; Messrs. D. S. Joyce, G. Karoll, D. C. Lawie, J. P. Morzone, L. J. Seabrook, A. R. Wright (Pharmacy).

### QUEENSLAND CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB

The opening game for the 1958 season was played at the Nudgee Golf Links on February 23, at which 46 members and associates enjoyed the day's outing. The competition was a Four Ball Aggregate, Mixed or Men's Stableford, in conjunction therewith A Grade

and B Grade Individual Stableford, also a Nearest the Pin competition. The results were as follows:—

A Grade Stableford: Bert Asprey, 35 points.

B Grade Stableford: Pat Seeney and Mance Lyne, 36 points. Pat won the draw for the trophy.

Four Ball Aggregate: Mance Lyne and W. Hendy, 65 points.

Associates: Mrs. H. Evans.

Nearest the Pin: Murray Briggs.

The Australian Chemists' Golf Carnival will be held in Sydney from May 4 to 9, and only a few vacancies remain in our team of 30. If you intend making the trip contact the Secretary, Mr. C. Noble, at D.H.A., as soon as possible, and have your name entered on the visitors' list for the Sydney Carnival.

## CHEMISTS' BOWLING CLUB

On March 12 a Pairs Game was enjoyed at the midweek play at the Windsor Club. A most enjoyable afternoon was spent, and the Windsor Club proved the winners of the day by a small majority. The scores

					C	hemists	Windsor
Nolan-Wagner						16	24
Allison-Hall						24	16
Thorsen-Bell	,					16	32
Gillies-MacFar						23	20
Wilson-Ward							17
Vance-Roush .			۰			17	17
						107	126

On March 16 a party of 16 members visited the Ashgrove Club for a two-round competition, but unfortunately the game was washed out with the rain.

The next outing will be an all-day pairs competition at Booroodabin on April 20.

Arrangements are proceeding for the Interstate Carnival to be held in Brisbane. Tentative dates have been fixed for September 14 to 20. The local Committee is awaiting confirmation by the New South Wales Club, and before very long it is expected that Queensland will know the exact dates of the Interstate Tournament so that further information can be circularised.

## PRIZE PRESENTATION FUNCTION

At the Society Rooms, Drysdale's Chambers, on Tuesday, March 18, the presentation of prizes won by pharmaceutical students for 1957 was held.

At this function Mr. D. Robertson, M.Sc., of the Physics Department, University of Queensland, was the guest speaker, his subject being "Contributions of Ionisation to Modern Life."

The President of the Pharmacy Board of Queensland, Mr. S. B. Watkins, presented the prizes which had been awarded as follows:—

Kodak Prize: Mr. W. V. Roberts.
The Pharmaceutical Society Prize for Chemistry: Mr. R. J. Graff.

The Pharmaceutical Society Prize for Materia Medica: Mr. T. White.
Parke-Davis Award: Mr. W. V. Roberts; Miss M.

B. Flynn and Mr. R. J. Graff tied for second place.







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## QUEENSLAND—Continued

D.H.A. Prize for Dispensing and Galenicals: Mr. W. V. Roberts.

Sir Harry Jephcott Prize: Mr. W. V. Roberts.

Women's Pharmaceutical Chemists' Prize: Miss M. B. Flynn.

In the absence of the President, the Vice-President, Mr. G. R. Wells, and Mrs. Wells received the guests, who included: Mr. B. Watkins, President, Pharmacy Board, Queensland, and Mrs. Watkins; Mr. A. Clelland (Queensland Manager, Kodak Company) and Mrs. Clelland; Mr. Laing (Parke, Davis & Co.) and Mrs. Laing; Mr. S. H. Michael (representative D.H.A.) and Mrs. Michael; Mr. W. A. Lenehan, State President, Pharmaceutical Guild, and Mrs. Lenehan; Mr. C. A. Nichol, Vice-President, Pharmaceutical Guild, and Mrs. Nichol; Miss H. Reuther, President, Women Pharmaceutical Chemists' Association; Mr. E. O'Keefe (Glaxo Pty. Ltd.); Mr. M. Geaney and Mr. J. Hubbert (Queensland Pharmaceutical Students' Association).

## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland met at Drysdale's Chambers, 4 Wickham Street, Brisbane, on March 13, at 8 p.m.

Attendance.—Mr. L. A. Stevens (President), Miss E. Chalmers, Miss G. Elliot, Messrs. G. Wells, B. Page, I. M. Young, J. E. McCaskie, J. S. D. Mellick and R. V. Martin, and the Secretary.

Congratulations.—The President said, on behalf of the Council, he desired to convey to Mr. Page and his bride their congratulations and best wishes for the future. In response, Mr. Page thanked the President and Members of the Council for their good wishes.

Correspondence.—From Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, advising that the South Australian Society has a surplus of the eighth edition of the A.P.F. and enquiring if Queensland would be prepared to take 100 copies. After discussion, it was decided to reply that Queensland has ample stocks of the present edition of the A.P.F.

From a country member, stating he has recently heard of an organisation in New York City which deals with treatment of poisoning with toxic preparations that may be found in the home. Enquiring if a similar measure could be adopted by the Pharmaceutical Society in Australia, by listing the poisonous commodities that enter into the average household, the contents of same and the treatment for the intoxication. Mr. Mellick moved that the member be commended for the serious thought he had given to this problem, and advised that, as the Council feels there is merit in his suggestion, a copy of his correspondence has been passed on to the Pharmaceutical Association for its comments. Seconded by Mr. Martin. Carried.

Medical Representatives' Organisation of Australia, extending an invitation to President and Members to be at the next meeting, to be held on March 21, when Dr. A. H. Robertson will be Guest Speaker. Mr. Stevens reported that he attended the last meeting of the Medical Representatives' Organisation, which was most interesting. If possible, he would attend the next meeting, to be addressed by Dr. Robertson.

From Dr. Patrick, Queensland Society of Health, inviting the Society to be represented at a general meeting, to be held on March 27, to discuss "Poison Accidents at Home and at Work." The President reported that Dr. Patrick had contacted him and stated how impressed he had been with what the Society had tried to do. Mr. Mellick said that the Poisons Committee consisted of

Messrs. Page, Martin, McCaskie and himself. He felt that if possible two members should attend the Q.S.H. meeting, and outline what the Council had done concerning Medicinal Danger last year. After discussion, Mr. Page said he would make a note of the date, and Mr. McCaskie said he would also endeavour to attend the meeting.

meeting.
From Hon. General Secretary, Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science, advising the dates of the next meeting, to be held in South Australia, from August 20 to 27. Noted.

New Members Elected.—Full Member—Mrs. M. Standfast, New Guinea.

Associate Members.—Miss D. A. Fraser, Miss J. A. Sheppard, Messrs. K. A. Porder, L. A. Azar, and A. D. O'Meara.

Liaison Meeting.—Minutes of the meeting as circularised were taken as read.

Mr. Mellick tabled a letter which he had prepared for handing to the Minister for Health and Home Affairs, Dr. Noble, providing him with details of the question-naire issued early in January, enquiring how many chemists would be willing to take apprentices under the proposed new course of Pharmaceutical Education.

Mr. Mellick reported that arrangements had been made for Mr. Stevens, Mr. Nichol and himself to wait on the Minister on March 20, to present this letter containing information concerning the distribution and replies received in regard to the questionnaire.

Draft Copy of Bulletin.—Mr. McCaskie enquired if a paragraph could be included concerning the next meeting of the Discussion Group to be held on April 15, when Dr. J. A. Inglis will give an address on "Haemophilia."

Other members suggested that a paragraph be included concerning the Civil Defence School to be held at Macedon, Victoria, from June 1 to 6.

A.P.F. Sub-Committee Report.—Mr. Stevens reported that the Sub-Committee had met prior to the meeting, and he tabled the report, which had been prepared for submission to the Council Meeting. After consideration, it was agreed that the recommendations from the A.P.F. Sub-Committee be sent to the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria.

Prize Presentation Function.—The Secretary reported that arrangements had been finalised for the presentation of prizes to Pharmaceutical Students who won awards for 1957. Mr. D. Robertson, M.Sc., of the Physics Department, University of Queensland, would be Guest Speaker, and Mr. S. B. Watkins, President of the Pharmacy Board, Queensland, had consented to present the prizes.

Meeting of Discussion Group.—Mr. McCaskie reported that he had completed arrangements for the first meeting of the Discussion Group for 1958 to be held on April 15, when Dr. J. A. Inglis would speak on "Haemophilia." Mr. McCaskie said Dr. Inglis was an Australian authority on this subject and he hoped there would be a good attendance at the Discussion Group's first meeting of the year.

Vacancies on Council.—Mr. Mellick said he believed there were two vacancies on the Council. He moved that Mr. Colin Caswell be co-opted to fill one of these vacancies. Mr. Young said he had much pleasure in seconding Mr. Caswell's nomination.

Mr. Wells said he had much pleasure in presenting a nomination on behalf of Mr. Barry Gainford, of Auchenflower. Mr. Gainford has been overseas, and he felt he would be an acquisition to the Council. Miss Elliot said she had much pleasure in seconding Mr. Gainford's nomination.

It was unanimously resolved that Mr. Caswell and Mr. Gainford be co-opted members of the Council to fill the vacancies.

Report on Dr. Hirschfield Memorial Fund.—Mr. McCaskie reported that this fund would close on March 31. To date over £2,000 had been donated for the estab-

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## QUEENSLAND—Continued

lishment of a library, and for a portrait of Dr. Hirschfield to be set in the University. Mr. McCaskie provided details of how the memorial library would be established.

The meeting closed at 11.45 p.m.

## THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Queensland Branch of the Guild met at Drysdale's Chambers, 4

Wickham Street, Brisbane, on March 6, at 8 p.m.

Attendance.—Messrs. W. A. Lenehan, C. A. Nichol,
W. E. Martin, F. H. Phillips, L. W. Huxham, L. Hall,
R. M. Ward, A. B. Chater, A. M. McFarline, A. W.
Eberhardt, J. Delahunty, H. Darrouzet, and the Sec-

Visitor .- Mr. J. S. D. Mellick.

Welcome.—Mr. Lenehan extended a welcome to Mr. J. S. D. Mellick, Secretary of the Guild/Society Liaison Committee and a Society Representative who had worked hard on educational matters. Later on in the evening he would ask Mr. Mellick to speak on education matters, but now extended a sincere welcome, and trusted he would find his evening with the Guild Committee most interesting. In response, Mr. Mellick thanked the President and Members of the Guild Committee for the welcome, and he said he felt certain he would find the meeting most interesting.

Branch Pharmacy Recorded.—Mr. R. A. Collinson, 33 Piccadilly Arcade, Brisbane. Correspondence.—To Mr. E. Scott, Federal President,

on behalf of the State Branch Committee, thanking him for the time and preparation spent in the compilation of the report on his visit to America last year. Offering congratulations on the most interesting and informative report which has been prepared and distributed to Guild

members throughout the Commonwealth.

To Mr. R. G. Ross, Federal Merchandising Manager: (1) Expressing appreciation for the very excellent report presented to members on his visit to America last year. Enquiring if in the not-too-distant future, it will be be possible to have a follow-up report with enlargements. or elaborations on some of the material which has been presented. Reply expressing appreciation of the letter. Stating he has received many congratulatory references from chemists in all States. Advising it is planned to have a follow-up, including staff training schemes, stock control systems, and these are already in preparation, although some little time will elapse before they are published.

(2) Furnishing a copy of Mr. Darrouzet's report on the State Guild-Colgate Window Display Competition. Advising that enquiries are being made of the prizewinners in this State as to whether their efforts in connection with the special display for Christmas brought them increased business. If, and when, we are able to procure these particulars, they will be made available

for his information.

To the principal prize-winners of the Guild-Colgate Competition for 1957, offering congratulations on their success and enquiring if they would be good enough to advise if their efforts in connection with the special display have proved worth while. The Secretary reported two replies had been received to date. One member had an increase of 17 per cent. on 1956 figures. The other member said his figures showed an increase of 15 per cent. for December and 20 per cent. for November-an average of 17.5 per cent. for the Christmas trading period.

Mr. Darrouzet said he found, too, that his figures were better in November than in December. He thought it would be advisable if, in future, members could be

recommended to start moving early with their Christmas merchandise.

It was agreed that the information which had so far come to hand concerning the special trading for the Christmas season should be made known to the Mer-

chandising Department.

To all Guild Chemists from Southport to Broadbeach, forwarding for information, gazettal of trading hours for chemists in the Southport-Surfers' Paradise area. Stating if, after perusal, they are not satisfied with the trading hours gazetted, it is suggested that a meeting arranged by the Labour Department can be held so that the question of trading hours can be further discussed. Pointing out the requirements for the calling of such a meeting

From Federal Secretary, concerning hire purchase sales through pharmacy. Stating from enquiries made concerning this matter, it revealed that most of the big hire purchase companies such as those associated with banking institutions do not handle hire purchase transactions of the nature which chemists would handle because of their transportable features. Advising enquiries are still proceeding to see whether it is possible for some association to be made with a hire purchase finance The Secretary reported having advised the member who raised this question.

From Mr. J. S. Patane, advising the establishment of night pharmacy by the chemists of Innisfail.

From the Secretary, Southport Night Dispensary Service, expressing appreciation for the information furnished. Stating in the near future the suggestion that a Guild Zone be established on the South Coast will be fully discussed.

Federal President's confidential letter to committee

members.

From Mr. K. G. Attiwill, forwarding copy of "Guest of Honour" broadcast by Professor Neil Borden, Professor of Marketing and Advertising, Harvard University, U.S.A.

Federal Delegate's Report.-Mr. Martin submitted the

half-yearly statement of the accounts.

For the information of the meeting he read the letter which had been sent to the Federal Treasurer, Sir Arthur Fadden, concerning sales tax on medicinal appli-

Pharmacy Board.—Mr. Nichol said the Board would hold a meeting on March 17 to consider amendments to the Pharmacy Act and By-laws. Mr. Nichol said quite a lot of new apprentices had been registered this year.

Liaison Meeting.-Mr. Lenehan said all members had had handed to them at this meeting the Minutes of the Liaison Meeting, held on March 3. At his request, Mellick was present, as he was one of the key Pharmacy members in deputations to the Minister for Health and the University in connection with the pro-posed new Pharmacy course. Mr. Lenehan asked Mr. Mellick to elaborate on the Minutes which were before the meeting.

Mr. Mellick said he appreciated the opportunity of being present at this meeting. He elaborated on various points which were presenting themselves in con-

nection with Pharmaceutical Education.

After good discussion on various phases, it was agreed, on the motion of Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Phillips, that the personnel who have been handling all negotiations in connection with pharmaceutical education continue to do so.

Pharmacy Ball Committee.-Mr. Lenehan reported that he was the only representative from the Guild present at a meeting held on the previous evening. It should have been the Guild's turn to accept the Presidency of the Ball Committee, but as he was not able to do so, Mr. Henry Evans had agreed to carry on. Mr. Lenehan said if any member of the committee was willing to serve on the ball committee, he would be very pleased to pass the name on to the President of the

The meeting closed at 11 p.m.





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REMEMBER . THE DEMAND FOR MEDS IS GROWING!

## AUSTRALIA

## PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in S.A., Mr. E. F. Lipsham.

Mr. G. Macrae has assisted Mr. L. Sorrell, of St. Mary's during February and March.

Mr. M. Woollard has moved into new premises further

south along King William Road, in Unley Mr. R. Porra has joined the research staff of C.S.I.R.O. in the Department of Plant Industry in Canberra

Mr. A. Hodgson is acting as manager for Mr. A. Tiver, of Henley Beach, during the next few months. Mr. R. L. Daniel has returned from abroad and resumed the conduct of his pharmacy in Blackwood.

Mr. G. Higgins has accepted a position as merchandising manager with Bayers Ltd., Adelaide.

Mr. D. King spent a few days in March with Mr. C. H. Freeman, of Prospect.

Mr. A. E. Bowey spent a week in March as manager of the branch pharmacy of Mr. J. Pickering, of Prospect. Mr. F. Streicher has secured the services of Mr. M. Kimber to manage his pharmacy in Clare.

Miss E. Lokan visited Nairne for a few days in March to assist Mr. D. Bardolph.

Mr. John Redmond is now working at F.S.M.A., Goodwood.

Mrs. J. King acted as manageress for Mr. G. Scott, of Hilton, for the first two weeks of the month.

Mr. McQueen is now managing Freemans-Chemists in James Place, Adelaide.

Mr. B. Tregilgas has opened a new pharmacy in Fulham on behalf of Mr. R. Gwynne.

Mr. R. Beckinale has joined the staff of Lyons-Chemists, at the North Adelaide pharmacy.

Mr. H. George visited Gawler in March to assist Mr. O. Conley.

Mr. Jewell is temporarily in charge of Burden's Ltd., King William Street, Adelaide.

Mr. D. Cacas is now managing Burden's Ltd., of Hindley Street, Adelaide.

Mr. and Mrs. Sumner (Lou Lewis) and son Kym spent a few weeks in March visiting friends in Adelaide when

on leave from their Ballarat pharmacy. Miss Spelman has acted as locum manageress during February and March at the branches of F.S.M.A. conducted at Evandale, Kilkenny and Hindmarsh.

Mr. M. Eckersley was engaged as reliever during March by Mr. D. Moriarty, of Norwood, and Mr. L. Arbon, of Fullarton.

Mr. Rex Martin and Mr. J. Jelfs have joined the staff of the Pharmacy Department of the Royal Adelaide Hospital.

Mr. K. Oswald went to Sydney at the end of February, leaving Mr. R. Billing in charge of his pharmacy in Port Pirie.

Mr. E. Coombe, of Young's Pharmacy, Hull Street, Adelaide, spent his annual vacation at Victor Harbour. He left Mr. A. Flower in charge during his absence.

Mr. W. Vivian visited Yorketown during March to allow Mr. D. Webb a holiday break to play cricket in Adelaide.

Mr. J. Otto has resigned his position with Burden's Ltd. to take over the pharmacy in Naracoorte, previously conducted by Mr. P. Shephard.

Captain McCormack has retired from his position as officer in charge of Base Medical Stores at Keswick. He is to re-enter retail practice.

Mr. B. Middlemiss has resigned his managership of Mr. Darnell's pharmacy in Blackwood, and purchased the business in Laura from Mr. J. Wurm.

Mr. R. Belling has accepted an appointment as lecturer in the Pharmacy Department of the University of Adelaide. Mr. B. Stock returned to the Department at the beginning of March.

Mr. W. Blanks, of the Pharmacy Department, Children's Hospital, North Adelaide, has taken over from Mr. A. E. Bowey the secretaryship of Section "O" of A.N.Z.A.A.S.

Mr. B. Stock visited Penola in January to allow Mr. E. F. Williams a holiday break and similarly acted as locum for Mr. J. Pickering, of Croydon Park, in February. Mr. Pickering went to Port Lincoln for his holiday.

Mrs. D. Maloney assisted the following pharmacists for a few days in March—Mr. W. Cotterell (St. Peters), Mr. C. Grimes (Linden Park), Mr. K. Porter (Albert Park), Mr. E. Miller (Kensington).

During the end of February and beginning of March Mr. W. Meldrum temporarily took over from Mrs. G. Allison the management of Mr. C. Newson's pharmacy in Bridgewater.

in Bridgewater.

Miss Marina Folkert writes from California of being successful in the first half of her study programme at the University. She expects to complete the requirements set her in June/July of this year to acquire her Bachelor of Science and Pharmacy.

Mr. and Mrs. Phil Grummet have been managing different branches of Timothy White's in London. They have visited the historic pharmacy of Savory & Moore's and talked with Mr. Jamieson, who compounded the oil used to anoint the Queen at her Coronation.

### **ENGAGEMENTS ANNOUNCED**

Good wishes are extended to the following:

Charmaine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Tiver, who is engaged to Alan, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Hodgson. Mr. and Mrs. Tiver celebrated the engagement with a party at home on March 7.

Jan Tomlinson and her fiance, Mr. Terry Teusner, whose engagement was recently announced.

## WEDDINGS

Our congratulations and good wishes to:—
Miss Monica Sullivan and Mr. Desmond Coles were
married in St. John's Church, Halifax Street, during the
month. After the wedding, a reception of 80 guests was held at the home of the bride's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs.- A. Hart, of Tusmore.

Yvonne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Fricker, Glenelg, was married to Mr. William Rex Jettner, by the Rev. T. G. Inglis in the Pirie Street Methodist Church during the month. Prior to the wedding, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Campbell gave an informal party at their home, to which guests were invited to take "something unusual."

## BIRTHS

Congratulations are extended to the following:-

Veitch.—On March 2, at S.M. Hospital, Peterborough, to Desley and Bob-a son (Anthony Robert).

Tulloch.-To Roger and Iyone, at Memorial, on March

13—a daughter.
Roberts (nee Tezacker).—On January 9, to Joan and Peter—a son (Grant Peter).

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA-Continued

### SUCCESSFUL APPRENTICE

The following appeared in an Adelaide newspaper recently:

"Adelaide chemist Dom O'Reilly has always had strong theories on the training of apprentices, but would never take an apprentice himself.

"Professional associates said it was all very well to criticise, but what about some action. So Dom took an apprentice, Humphrey George.

"Humphrey gained top distinction in his first two years, second distinction and the Parke-Davis Prize in the third year, and third distinction, Kodak Prize and Gold Medal (issued only at rare intervals) in his Final."

## MANY CHILDREN POISONED

The danger of unguarded poisons is strikingly brought to notice in an "Accidents in the Home" booklet being distributed to South Australian householders under authority of the Health Minister, Sir Lyell McEwin.

The survey printed in the book reveals that in the first three years of life, one child in every 130 took poison. In three out of four cases the poison which caused the accident was left in the child's normal playing area. In about one case in seven the child climbed to a height to get the poison. In one case in ten the child took poison from a closed cupboard. Kerosene was the most common child poisoner, because it was so often accessible. The danger of placing kerosene in cordial bottles was emphasised.

## MASS POISONING DENIED

The local Medical Officer of Health for Gawler (Dr. V. de P. Rice) stated during the month that there had been no reports to suggest mass arsenical poisoning in the area.

He was commenting on reports that "scores of Gawler residents had been affected by stomach pains and vomiting, suggesting arsenical poisoning."

Poisoning was not a complaint notifiable to the local Board of Health, but colleagues he had contacted had no cases to report.

Dr. Rice said that the symptoms of gastro-enteritis could be confused with those of arsenical poisoning.

The wife of a Gawler medical practitioner, Dr. Graeme Robson, reported that 18 patients complained of symptoms resembling those of arsenical poisoning—a raging thirst, stomach pains, nausea and aching limbs. Tests conducted by two chemists pointed to arsenic being responsible for the symptoms, which was later confirmed by the Government Analyst, Mrs. Robson said. She and her husband and their 10-year-old son were taken to the Royal Adelaide Hospital.

Mrs. Robson said she believed water which had drained off fruit blocks into the reservoir could be responsible.

## PHARMACY BOARD OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

## Illegal Depot

Clarence R. D. Austin, a registered pharmaceutical chemist of Enfield, S.A., was prosecuted in the Enfield Police Court on February 18, and was fined £5, with £3/13/- costs.

The charge was laid on the complaint of the Pharmacy Board's Inspector, who found that Austin had left or delivered or caused to be left or delivered or permitted to be delivered a certain drug or medicine on a doctor's prescription at a delicatessen shop more than fifty yards distant from his pharmacy, which delicatessen

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was not occupied by the person for whom the drug or medicine was supplied and was not under the constant supervision or management of a registered pharmaceutical chemist.

Unfortunately the hearing was erroneously reported in the daily press and wrongly gave the impression to some pharmacists that bona fide deliveries in properly addressed packages by chemists' employees to persons for whom medicines were dispensed constituted an offence under the Regulations.

In the case prosecuted there had been a notice prominently displayed in the delicatessen inviting customers to leave their prescriptions there to be dispensed by a pharmaceutical chemist. Medicine depots can only be established in country areas and they must first be registered by the Board.

## PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of South Australia met at 27 Grenfell street, Adelaide, on February 19, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Mr. K. S. Porter (President) in the Chair, Messrs. G. L. Burns, L. A. Craig, D. C. Hill, E. F. Lipsham, and the Registrar.

Correspondence.—From and to Permindex Pty. Ltd. asking if South Australia can supply a digest or guide to the Poisons Law and forwarding copies of "Guide to South Australian Drug Law" and "Model Poisons Law." Letter from Mr. Coleman expressing appreciation.

Letters to and from Department of Public Health forwarding draft of the proposed new issue of Restricted Drugs in South Australia, and acknowledgment advising that loose leaf system of folder being examined.

From a student studying for the Degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy at Nottingham University requesting information regarding registration in South Australia prior to serving apprenticeship in Great Britain and thus obtaining registration there.

Galenicals.—Letter to Pharmacy Board of New Zealand advising that 15 copies of Galenical Note Books, etc., had been forwarded.

Letter from Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland expressing the Council's gratitude for "all the trouble taken to explain the system for the practical training of apprentices," and complimenting Board on achievement in practical education.

Consideration of appointment of checker for 1958 to replace Mr. R. N. Taylor (resigned). After discussion further consideration was postponed until the March meeting.

New Students 1958.—The Registrar reported on entries taken to date from new students. Letters had been forwarded to 31 students advising approval of starting dates of operation of their indentures. Every effort was made to secure an early starting date of operation of the indentures, and masters were impressed with the necessity for obtaining essential equipment as soon as possible in the interests of their apprentices.

Applications Under Regulation III (e) (5) by Pharmacists not of British Birth.—Consideration of redraft of letter to applicants. The redraft as amended was approved and the Registrar was directed to file the draft for future use as applicants came forward.

Letters to Messrs. R. Mittiga and B. D. Holland advising that the Board has been unable to accede to their requests for readmission to the course. Letters to Messrs. J. G. Cacas and K. G. Phelps forwarding copies of letters forwarded to Messrs. Mittiga and Holland respectively.

## ALLEN & HANBURYS SPECIAL WINTER BONUS OFFERS: charged as 1st MAY

A quick check through this list of popular lines will convince you that it pays you to recommend and sell these fine chemist only preparations. Take advantage of the generous bonus offers and buy a £20 parcel for the 10% discount, or a £7/10/- parcel for a 5% discount.

	Cost				.	Cost		Percentage Profit			
Parcel	subject to Discount			Parcel	subject to Discount	Sell for	£7/10/- Parcels	£ 20/-/ Parcels			
PARCEL "A" I doz. Haliborange Tablets 25's Plus I bonus	£3 0 0	£4 17 6			I dox. Chilblein Sticks I Bonus	£1 6 0	£1 16 3	75%	85%		
doz. Haliborange Tablet:	£4 10 0	£6 15 0		3			3 doz. Chiliblain Sticks 4 Bonus	£3 18 0	£6 10 0	80%	90%
range 8 fl. oz. Plus I Bonus Plus I Halibo- range Tablet Display Stand	£3 0 4 0 £10 10 0		70%	79%	I doz. Dequadin Lozenges 20's I Bonus	£2 12 0	£4 4 6	75%	85%		
Plus 36 Halibo- range Table 1 Samples					3 doz. Dequadin Lozenges 20's 4 Bonus	£7 16 0	£13 0 0	80%	90%		
PARCEL "B" 3 doz. Halibo- range Tablets 25's					6 doz. Dequadin Lozenges 20's 12 Bonus	£15 12 0	£25 7 0	89%	100%		
Plus 3 Bonus Plus 1 Halibo- range Tablet Display Stand	£9 0 0	£14 12 6	75%	85%	I doz. Lysantol Pastilles I Bonus	17 9 + Tax	£1 12 6	75%	85%		
Plus 36 Halibo- range Tablet Samples					3 doz. Lysantol Pastilles 4 Bonus	£2 13 3 + Tax	£5 0 0	80%	90%		
PARCEL "C" 2 doz. Halibo- range Tablets 25's Plus 2 Bonus	£6 0 0	£9 15 0	75%	85%	6 dox. Lysantol Pastilles 12 Bonus	£5 6 6 + Tax	£10 5 0	89%	100%		
I doz. Halibo- range Tablets 100's Plus I Bonus	£9 0 0	£14 12 6			I doz. Piriton Expectorant Linctus, 3 fl. oz. I Bonus	£2 8 0	£3 18 0	75%	85%		
Plus I Halibo- range Tablet Display Stand Plus 36 Halibo- range Tablet Samples	£15 0 0	£24 7 6			3 'd o z. Piriton Expectorant Linctus, 3 fl. oz. 4 Bonus	£7 4 0	£11 10 0	80%	90%		
PARCEL "D" 6 dor. Halibo- range Tablets 25's					6 dox. Piriton Expectorant Linctus, 3 fl. ox. 12 Bonus	£14 8 0	£25 4 0	89%	100%		
Plus 12 Bonus Plus 1 Halibo- range Tablet Display Stand Plus 6 doz. Halib-	£18 0 0	£31 10 0	89%	99%	99%	I dox. Sednine, 3 fl. ox. I Bonus	£1 18 0	£3 1 9	75%	85%	
Samples Tablet					3 doz. Sednine, 3 fl. oz. 4 Bonus	£5 14 0	£9 10 0	80%	90%		
PARCEL "E"  12 doz. Halibo- range Tablets 25's  Plus 27 Bonus  Plus I Halibo-	636 0 0	064 4 6		102.207	6 doz. Sednine, 3 fl. oz. 9 Bonus	£11 8 0	£19 4 9	82%	92%		
range Tablet Display Stand Plus 12 doz. Haliborange	236 0 0	£64 4 6	-	103.3%	12 doz. Sednine, 3 fl. oz. 24 Bonus	£22 16 0	£40 1 0	89%	100%		
Tablet Samples	Samples			I doz. Sednets 20's I Bonus	£1 16 0	£2 18 6	75%	85%			
of a	assorted sizes,	"E" may be n in which cas aken in lieu	se 1 tin		3 doz. Sednets 20's 4 Bonus	£5 8 0	£9 0 0	80%	90%		
		Haliborange			6 doz. Sednets 20's 12 Bonus	£10 16 0	£18 18 0	89%	100%		

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The President reported that Mr. A. L. Eks had been examined by the Senior Lecturer and himself for assessment of status of overseas qualifications, and the report was in the process of preparation.

Letter from a student doing National Service training requesting back-dating of indentures. The Registrar reported on a telephone conversation with the student's father on the provisions of the National Service Act, and the effect of the recent amendment of such Statute.

Two letters to a Fijian national now resident in Victoria advising that matriculation requirements were not met by his academic qualifications and suggesting a course of action for him to undertake during 1958.

Examination Failures.—The Registrar drew attention Examination Failures.—The Registrar drew attention to the Editorial in the January issue of "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" under this heading. The contents of the Editorial were viewed unfavourably by members, and it was resolved that a letter be forwarded to "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" stating that this Board protested against the incomplete nature of the information contained in the Editorial, as it related to two States only while the Journal should be a reflection of conditions throughout Australia as a whole.

Inspector's Reports.-Reports of the Inspector on visits made by him were received and necessary action approved.

Illegal Depot.-Letters to and from the Board's Solicitors seeking opinion regarding action against a pharmaceutical chemist allegedly using an illegal depot in the metropolitan area. The Registrar reported that a prosecution had been undertaken. The chemist had pleaded guilty to the charge and had been fined £5 with £3/13/- costs. It was resolved that the report on the case be prepared for transmission to "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy." The Registrar advised that a newspaper report on the case had not properly reflected the conditions existing and had given an reflected the conditions existing and had given an erroneous impression to some pharmaceutical chemists. He was directed to include a clarifying statement in the report of the case mentioned above.

Essential Equipment for the Training of Apprentices. Reports of the completion of essential equipment for the training of apprentices were received and noted for approval of commencing dates. Progress reports in other cases were received and further consideration postponed.

Labels—Correspondence relating to provision of specimens of labels used was received and noted.

Finance.-Statement for the month of January was submitted and adopted, and accounts totalling £88/8/1 were passed for payment.

Annual Financial Statement returned with Auditor's Certificate was received and noted.

Casual Vacancy.-The Registrar reported on the machinery for the election to fill the casual vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. A. E. Bowey. He was instructed to advise the Returning Officer, Mr. R. J. Guenther, in accordance with regulations.

J. Guenther, in accordance with regulations.

Depots.—Application from Mr. E. F. Williams for registration of depot at Tarpeena was approved.

Relievers.—Mr. E. E. Heint to Mr. H. C. Thomas and Mr. W. L. Richards. Mr. C. L. Higgins to Mr. M. S. Preece. Mr. J. M. Daly to Mr. E. M. Hession. Mr. R. Burlinson to Messrs. H. H. Young and R. Martin. Mr. W. Vivian to Messrs. S. P. Head, J. & J. Bourne and H. B. Smith. Mr. A. M. Flower to Mr. J. W. Stain. Mr. D. S. Warren to Mr. E. E. Hogben. Miss Y. J. Fricker to Mrs. M. M. Marshman and Gilchrist, and Messrs. D. P. Warnecke and J. M. Dixon. Mr. A. C. Mathieson to Messrs. R. R. Beckinsale, P. V. Roberts and J. B. Ryder. Mr. R. L. Jones to Mr. J. S. Wurm. Mr. H. E. George to Mr. W. A. Alexander. Miss M. Spelman to F.S.M.A. Evandale.

## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia met at 27 Grenfell street, Adelaide, on February 4, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Mr. D. F. J. Penhall (President) in the Chair, Messrs. E. F. Lipsham, A. A. Russell, J. R. Pickering, B. G. Wandke, and the Secretary.

Correspondence.—It was noted that tape recordings of General Lectures were available for use by interested of General Lectures were available for use by interested parties and it was decided to take advantage of the offer and seek the use of: Symposium on Eye Drops, and Paediatrics—Problems in Artificial Feeding.—The Secretary was directed to make application to the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales accordingly. ingly

Civil Defence School.-The President reported on his discussion with the Presidents of the Pharmacy Board and F.P.S.G.A. (S.A. Branch). He had reached agreement with the Board, but the President of the Guild advised that he would need to refer the matter back to his next committee meeting and would forward the name of the nominated member as soon as possible thereafter. It was resolved that Mr. D. C. Hill be convener of the appointees.

Letters to British Medical Association Inc. (S.A. Branch) and the Thebarton Corporation forwarding information regarding emergency measures for weekends after Saturday evening closing has been introduced.

Emergency List of Chemists.—The Secretary reported that the Guild had agreed to prepare a list, as that body considered that it was one of their functions to prepare a list which contained only their members.

The report was received and the Secretary's action

Education.-Letters to and from University of Adelaide forwarding information regarding awards for inclusion in the Commemoration programme and acknow-

"Letter to Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd. forwarding the names of the winners of the award in this State.

Lectorial Staff .- It was resolved that Mr. R. H. Billing be appointed lecturer in the Pharmacy Department from a date to be fixed and the terms set out in a draft letter submitted to the meeting and approved. The appointment was in consequence of the resignation of Mr. A. E. Bowey.

Mr. G. Lee, a fourth year student who had completed his apprenticeship, was appointed cadet on an hourly basis on Mondays and Fridays during the terms in 1958. It was noted that Mr. R. A. Anderson would be returning to resume his duties in the Third Term.

First Aid.—Mr. Lipsham drew attention to a report in the December "A.J.P." (Page 1482) indicating success in the inclusion of the subject First Aid in the Victorian Curriculum for 1957. Mr. Lipsham drew a comparison with the South Australian course in which First Aid and Surgical Dressings was a subject in first year. report was received with interest and satisfaction.

Mr. Lipsham also drew attention to references in the December "A.J.P." (pp. 1475 and 1479) relating to a call on its members by the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales for the sum of £2/2/- as a contribution in each of the years 1958, 1959 and 1960 for the numbers of purphersing curbon and provided in the property of purphersing curbon and provided in the property of purphersing curbon and purphersing cu purpose of purchasing such apparatus, machines, instruments and the like as it may deem necessary to properly equip the Pharmacy Laboratories in the Old Chemistry School of the University of Sydney. In view of the approach for a small contribution for Education Advancement Fund being made to the half-yearly meeting of the South Australian Society during the month, the matter was submitted as interesting and was noted by members as such. The President agreed to refer to the



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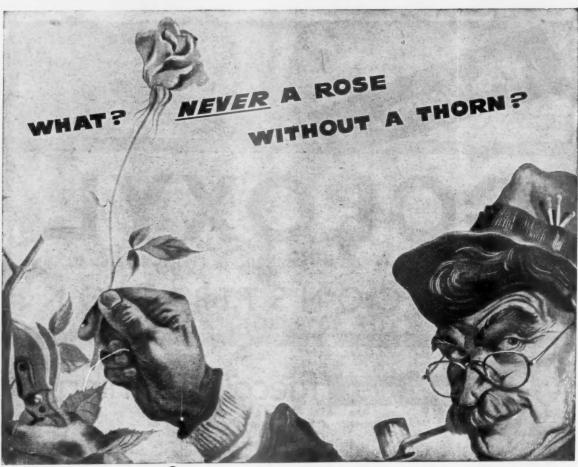
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1252

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

matter in his remarks to members at the half-yearly meeting.

Complimentary Dinner to Newly Qualified Members. The Secretary was authorised to arrange a suitable date in the latter part of May or early June at the Pier Hotel, Glenelg, for the usual dinner to be held and to advise newly qualified members to keep that date open pending receipt of the formal invitation.

Pharmacy Administration.—The Secretary advised

that Mr. Lipsham had prepared a short report following the Bedford recommendation and that this would be circulated with the minutes of the meeting and included

on the agenda for March.

Finance.—Finance Statement for the month of January was submitted and adopted, and accounts totalling £358/15/10 were passed for payment.

Office Furniture .-

Office Counter: The Secretary reported that this item would be installed within the next few days.

Hall Stand: The Secretary reported that this item

had been delivered.
"A.J.P." Volumes Volumes: The Secretary reported that the monthly issues of "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" over the past five years were filed in the office pending binding. He had received a quote for £14 for binding the five volumes, and he was directed to obtain a further quote and proceed with the work for £14 or

less as soon as possible. Medicine Danger to Children.—Letter from Pharmaceutical Public Relations Secretariat. Copies of cuttings from "Pix" and "New Idea" containing articles.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. T. J. Malloney, J. A. Schoff, N. E. Washington, M. G. Wallace, P. M. Spurling and H. E. George.

Barbaye and Dance. The Secretary appointed and the content of the conten

Barbecue and Dance.—The Secretary reported on developments in the absence of the Convener, Miss Z. M. Walsh, and Mr. Pickering stated that he would arrange for the liquor permit on the following day and had arranged an appointment accordingly at the Largs Pier Hotel.

Half-Yearly Meeting.—A copy of the notice of meeting was tabled for the information of members. The President stated that he and the Secretary

paring details for submission to the meeting.

Post-Graduate Talks.—It was resolved that consideration be given to the programme of Post-Graduate Talks for 1958 and that Mr. K. D. Johnson be appointed Convener with power to co-opt assistance as required, and submit a report on detail to the March meeting.

Weekend Convention.—After taking into consideration the 1958 A.N.Z.A.A.S. Conference to be held in Adelaide in August, it was decided to postpone the suggestion for the weekend convention in 1958 provided that an effort be made to organise a night meeting of phar-macists during the conduct of the Section "O" Con-

Congratulations.-The President on behalf of the members of the Council and the Secretary expressed to Mr. A. A. Russell congratulations on the birth of his son, John Alexander. He conveyed best wishes to Mrs. Russell, and the progress of Mrs. Russell and the baby was noted with satisfaction.

Annual Elections.—The Secretary stated that three members would retire in June in accordance with the Rules, and nominations for the election would close

on April 30 next.

## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY: HALF-YEARLY MEETING

The half-yearly meeting of members was held in the Railways Institute, Adelaide, on February 17, at 7.45

Present.—The President (Mr. D. F. J. Penhall) presided over an attendance of approximately 90 members and invited students.

The President welcomed all members present and in particular referred to those who had recently become members of the Society. He also extended a welcome to 1957 and 1958 Final Year students who were present by invitation.

President's Remarks.—In his address to the meeting the President referred to the following matters:-

Building Fund.-No concrete decision had yet been made in the matter, which had been further discussed, and when the time was considered opportune further investigations could be made in order to submit a proposition to a general meeting of members.

Resignation of Lecturer.—Mr. A. E. Bowey had re-cently resigned his lectureship at the University of Adelaide and the President, on behalf of members of the Society, wished him well in his future activities.

Tranquillising Drugs .- The recent control had imposed restrictions and members were reminded that certain items now came within Part I of the Third Schedule. These included—Chlorpromazine (Largactil); Methylpentynol such as Oblivon; Rauwolfia and its preparations, such as Reserpine, Serpasil, etc.

Barbecue.-A reminder to members that the Council had placed a great deal of effort into making the bar-becue on February 22 at Largs Bay a success.

Complimentary Dinner to Newly-Qualified Members. This function had been set down for May 20, at the Glenelg Pier Hotel, and invitations would be forwarded to newly qualified members in due course.

Prizes.—The President presented the annual Patterson Memorial Prizes to successful students in the First, Second and Third years of the course, being those who had obtained the highest marks at distinction standard,

respectively, as follows:—
Miss Rosalie E. Martin (apprenticed to Mr. A. A. Russell).

Mr. Mart Hennoste (apprenticed to Mr. J. E. Suck).
Mr. Ashley J. Byrne (apprenticed to Mr. E. V. Lawton).
The President then presented the J. H. Hardy Prize
for Elementary Pharmacy to Miss Christine E. Phillips,
apprenticed to Mr. A. W. Clark, being awarded for the highest marks of distinction standard in that first-year subject.

The President referred to the Parke-Davis awards to first and second distinctions in third year, consisting of a trip to Sydney in January, 1958. He stated that for the first time the company had decided to award each of the recipients a pin commemorating the visit. The President presented the pins on this occasion to Mr. Ashley J. Byrne (apprenticed to Mr. E. V. Lawton), and Mr. Malcolm L. Abbott (apprenticed to Mr. R. Raud).

The final-year students who were prize winners would be invitees to the Complimentary Dinner in May and prizes would be presented at that time. Details of the winners were submitted to the meeting, however. They

Gold medal of the Pharmaceutical Society, to Mr. H. E. George, apprenticed to Mr. D. P. O'Reilly. Silver medal of the Pharmaceutical Society, to Mr. J. W. Redmond, apprenticed to Mr. W. H. Chappell.

(First and second placed in selected subjects over the four years of the course).

Kodak Prize, presented by Kodak (A'asia) Pty. Ltd., for the highest aggregate marks in selected subjects over four years other than those for the Gold and Silver Medals, also to Mr. Humphrey E. George.

The President stated that a special prize had been awarded to the top student in Fourth Year by the Society on this occasion, as he was not a recipient of either of the medals. The prize would be presented to Mr. J. R. Jelfs, apprenticed to M. A. Lean.

The N. H. Tonkin Memorial Prize, for highest marks

of distinction standard in pharmacology, would be pre-

sented to Mr. J. R. Jelfs.

Benevolent Fund.—At the request of the President, the Vice-President (Mr. K. D. Johnson) outlined to the meeting a suggestion which had come as a result of deliberations by the Council.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

The proposal, which was put forward at this stage to ascertain the wishes of members, was that "a motion be submitted to the annual general meeting in August to increase the annual donation of 2/6 at present made to the Benevolent Fund to 5/-, 6d. to be credited to the Benevolent Fund and 4/6 to an Education Advancement

The Vice-President outlined the desirability of building up a fund which would be used for pharmaceutical education advancement and also, for example, for the purchase of special equipment for research from time to time. He drew the attention of the meeting to paragraphs in "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" which outlined measures adopted by the New South Wales Pharmaceutical Society to secure funds for similar use.

He also drew the attention of members to the present dimensions of the Benevolent Fund and the small withdrawals since its inception in 1929.

Mr. S. A. Downie submitted that there was need for the proposal to be investigated by an independent panel prior to the definite motion being placed before mem-

bers in general meeting.

He then moved "that this proposal be deferred until the August meeting and that in the meantime a subcommittee consisting of the President of the Students' Association, Messrs. B. F. Mildren, N. L. Smyth, H. G. Collyer, R. A. Anderson, with Miss Walsh (as convener), be appointed to confer on problems of Pharmaceutical education and alterations and advancement which they consider advisable."

The motion was seconded by Mr. A. G. Evans. The President asked if those nominated for the panel had consented to act if appointed, to which Mr. Downie answered that they had not.

The Vice-President outlined briefly the course of events which had led to the introduction of the subject by the Council, and his view that an outside committee as suggested by the motion was unnecessary. He also queried the qualifications of those persons mentioned.

Mr. J. C. Measday then moved an amendment, viz.,

"That the following be substituted for the motion moved by Mr. Downie and seconded by Mr. Evans, i.e., 'that the Council make a further investigation into the proposal for an Education Advancement Fund and variation of contribution to the Benevolent Fund and report in detail on such to the annual general meeting in

The amendment was seconded by Mr. H. E. Martin. Mr. Downie then spoke against the amendment and Mr. A. C. Holloway asked whether the sub-committee appointed some years ago on Education was still in

existence. The President replied in the negative.

Mr. K. S. Porter then submitted that in his opinion the original motion for the appointment of an independent sub-committee constituted a no-confidence motion in the present members of the Council, who had been elected by vote of Society members.

The amendment was then put to the vote and carried on a show of hands.

The amendment then became the motion, which was put by the President and it was resolved that the Council make further investigation into the proposal for an Education Advancement Fund and variation of contribution to the Benevolent Fund, and report in detail on such to the annual general meeting in August.

Proposed Amendment to Rule 16.—The following Notice of Motion to be moved at the annual general

meeting in August was given by the President: "That the Rules of the Society be amended by the addition of a new sub-clause (u) to Rule 16, viz.:

'To suspend membership of any member while absent from Australia for a period exceeding three consecutive months and to make pro rata allowance for the sub-Film.—The President then introduced Mr. G. L. Hig-

gins, a member of the Society, who presented a selected series of films covering portion of a tour abroad. Mr. Russell proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Higgins at the conclusion and members showed their appreciation by acclamation. Members then adjourned for supper.

## THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the South Australian Branch of the Guild met at 61 Gawler Place, Adelaide,

on March 3, at 7.30 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. E. L. Miller, A. A. Russell, R. R.
Patrick, H. G. Collyer, A. C. Holloway, V. L. Mitchell,
A. G. Lean, J. C. Measday, Walter C. Cotterell, G. P.
Bartold, and L. H. Duncan (Secretary).

Saturday Night Closing.—The President gave a report

upon recent press publicity on the closing of chemists'

shops on Saturday night.

Extemporaneous Sulphonamide Mixtures P.B.A.—Letter dated February 7, from the B.M.A., stating that it considered that no useful purpose would be served in making an approach to the Government with a view to having extemporaneous sulphonamide mixtures placed under the provisions of the Pharma-ceutical Benefits Act, was presented to the meeting. This letter was received, and the Secretary was instructed as to the terms of his reply to the B.M.A.

Accreditation of Wholesalers.—Secretary reported that no reply had been received from the Federal Secretary in connection with having a contractural form of accreditation drawn up by the Guild Solicitors for the whole of Australia.

Merchandising Scheme.—Mr. W. A. Bayly, Manager of the Australian Institute of Management, South Austral-ian Branch, addressed the meeting on the activities of that Institute. No definite scheme whereby suitable lecturers on merchandising could be presented to members of the Guild was finalised at the meeting, and it was decided to defer further discussion upon this scheme until the next meeting. Mr. Bayly was thanked for his attendance and for the interesting information that he had been able to give.

Federal Merchandising Service.—In responses to letters and/or suggestions made to the Federal Merchandising Service, the following replies had been received:

Colgate-Palmolive Christmas Pack .- Managing Director of Colgate-Palmolive written to on this subject and asked to put in writing the future policy of the company. Jelly Beans .- Advice that at the last Federal Trade and Commerce Conference the question of a new type of packaging for "Glucojel" was discussed.
"Gilseal" Baby Rusks.—Advice that numerous discus-

sions had taken place with the manufacturer regarding the packaging of this product and that there was an intention to improve the presentation as soon as existing stocks of cartons were depleted.

Federal Office.—Letter dated February 18, advised that it is difficult to obtain information from Canberra concerning Free Medicine Prescriptions dispensed in the various States. Following the suggestion contained in that letter, a copy of a report by the Director-General of Health was obtained from Mr. Fewell, which should provide the necessary information.

Guild Federal Merchandising Service.—Letter received, advising that they had written to the General Manager of Max Factor & Co., putting forward the Comittee of the Company of the Compan mittee's contentions that the full value of Christmas wrapping paper should be refunded to the members who purchased their line. Mr. Cotterell advised the meeting that he thought that this was being done in New South Wales.

A. and N.Z. Association for Advancement of Science. Letter dated February 17, requesting nominations of delegates to represent the Guild at the General Council Meetings. It was resolved that the President, Mr. E. Lloyd Miller, be nominated.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

First-Aid Services.—A member had pointed out that chemists were frequently asked to give first-aid services and that on some occasions quite a deal of time was spent in attending to the injury. He asked whether a fee could be charged for these services. It was decided to publish advice in the next issue of the "Gilseal"

New Members Elected.—Michael Minell Wilson, Broadview Gardens; John Leyland Otto, Naracoorte; Rex Netherton Spafford, Toorak Gardens; Dudley Afflec Lingham (Branch Shop), Whyalla.

Civil Defence School.—It was decided to refer the spatter back to the Society and advise that we were

matter back to the Society and advise that we were

unable to supply a suitable member.

Trade and Commerce Report.—The Chairman submitted for future consideration the establishment of a pharmaceutical stand at the next Chamber of Manufactures Exhibition. It was considered that a suitable display would give publicity to the Pharmaceutical profession.

The meeting was advised that Colgate-Palmolive Pty. Ltd. was endeavouring to maintain prices in South

Australia.

Pricing Officer's Report.—Mr. Cotterell advised that a further query had come from the Prices Department concerning penicillin tablets and that he had satisfied the Department concerning the price charge. It was obvious that most of the queries arose as a result of

broken pack pricing. It was decided that the next "Gilseal" Bulletin should include an appropriate note advising members of the correct procedure where broken pack price is involved.

Ansell Hot Water Bags price alterations discussed.

The extra cost of labels over the past few years was discussed. It was suggested that in the next submission to the Prices Department for an increase in dispensing

fees, the question of an extra charge for labels of, say

1d. be incorporated.
Federal Delegate's Report—Gilseal Baby Rusks.—Copy of a letter was produced, showing that the question of improving the packaging of Baby Rusks was being attended to.

Advertising Campaign.—Details of the scheme to be operated in Victoria for 12 months were discussed.

Mutual Hospitals Association—Agents' Commission.—
Letter dated February 12, submitting a revised scheme for the calculation of Agents' Commission, was read.

Mr. Russell advised that he had discussed the new rates with the commission of the commission of the commission. with a member of the Mutual Hospital Association and had examined the proposals. Although the new commissions did not go as far as was originally suggested, he was satisfied that the new rates of commission were satisfactory.

It was resolved to advise the Manager of the Mutual Hospital Association of the acceptance of the scheme.

Yardleys Lipsticks.—It was reported that the company proposed to replace the old stock, but that it would only allow a half of the original cost plus sales tax as a refund and that this would not be credited until September. The Secretary was instructed to write to the Federal Merchandising Service and suggest to them that Yardleys be approached with a request that a full credit be given.

Prices Department—New Submission for Increase in Dispensing Fees.—Mr. Lean asked whether anything was being done in connection with making a further submission to the Prices Department for an increase in

dispensing fees.

The Secretary advised that he had prepared a draft letter with various schedules and that a copy of these would be given to the Pricing Sub-Committee at the conclusion of the meeting for their early consideration. It was hoped to get the submission to the Prices Department before March 8.

The meeting then closed.

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## WESTERN AUSTRALIA

## PERSONAL and GENERAL

State

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in W.A., Mr. F. W. Avenell ('phone BA 4082).

Birth.—Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Miller, of Bridgetown, on the birth of a son last month.

Mr. J. C. Watson, of Friendly Societies Dispensary, Fremantle, is holidaying at Rottnest.

Mr. V. S. Tinkler has purchased the pharmacy of Mr. L. Miller at Donnybrook. Mr. Miller has been in ill health for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Scull, of Carlisle, travelled to Sydney by car and will be away for about three months. Miss J. Firth is in charge of the pharmacy.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Chidlow, of Harvey, are enjoying three months' holiday in W.A. Mr. I. G. Rear is relieving.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Baxter, of Wembley, left on March 21 for a month's holiday in the Eastern States. Mrs. R. Doherty is acting as locum.

Miss E. L. Gray, of West End Pharmacy, is spending a holiday in New Zealand. Mr. R. H. Howitt is in charge of the pharmacy.

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Forty First Year pharmacy apprentices have enrolled at the Perth Technical College this year. This is an all-time record.

We extend our sympathy to Mrs. H. M. Lyons, whose husband died at the Repatriation Hospital, Hollywood, on March 3.

Congratulations to Mr. George Dallimore on his appointment as a Justice of the Peace.

Congratulations to Messrs. R. I. Cohen, A. C. Mc-Whinney and S. T. Hughes, who were re-elected unopposed at the Pharmaceutical Council Election this month.

Congratulations to Mr. A. S. McWaters, of Guildford, who won the Addis prize for the oldest pharmacy still operating in this State. It was established by the late Mr. J. H. Tindale in 1894. Mr. E. Coates acted as locum whilst Mr. McWaters enjoyed a trip to the Eastern States at the expense of the prize donors.

Fellowship.—Thirty-one pharmacists have enrolled for one or two subjects in the Pharmacy Fellowship Course which commenced this year. Classes are being held in (a) Management and Administration, (b) General and Practical Psychology.

Chemists on holidays included Mr. M. M. Mendelawitz of Shenton Park (Mr. A. D. Wager, reliever); Mr. F. Ryan of Rivervale (Mr. G. R. Richmond, reliever); Mr. M. K. Prichard of Bunbury (Mr. G. R. Richmond, reliever); Mr. A. F. Land of Bunbury (Mr. G. R. Richmond, reliever); Mr. L. Krasenstein of Perth (Mr. G. M. Paterson, reliever); Mr. K. Kidd of Perth (Mr. G. M. Paterson, reliever); Mr. A. J. McMahon of Victoria Park (Mr. V. R. Lewis, reliever); Mr. B. A. Illsley of Subiaco (Mrs. G. Lucraft, reliever); and Mr. H. W. Chayter, of South Perth (Mr. J. B. Nicholas, reliever).

## PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL OF W.A.

The report of the Council for the year 1957 was released during the month, and a copy has been forwarded to all chemists on the Register.

An important section in the report deals with Pharmaceutical Education and Fellowships. It will be necessary to have the rules amended in order to provide authority for the granting of Fellowship.

The Income and Expenditure account shows a total income of \$5247/14/7 for the year. A surplus of £640/10/6 has been transferred to Capital Account (£240/10/6) and to Conference Reserve Fund (£400).

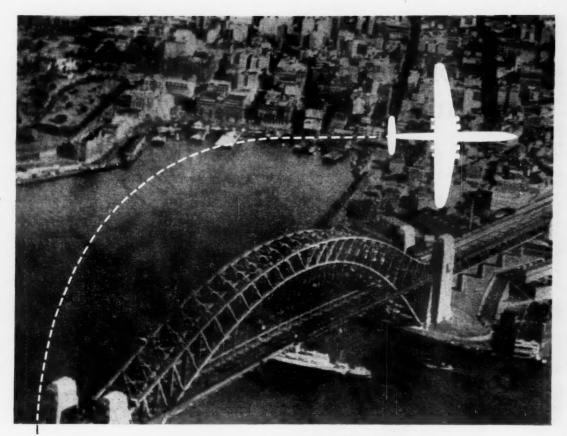
The report is signed by Mr. R. I. Cohen as President, and the financial statement is certified by Mr. A. C. McWhinney, Hon. Treasurer.

## DEATH OF MR. F. T. LORMAN

The death of Mr. F. T. Lorman took place at Perth on February 24.

He was born in South Australia 82 years ago and qualified in Victoria in 1897. He came to Perth in January, 1905, and conducted a pharmacy in Newcastle street from 1905 until the death of his wife in 1930, when he disposed of it to Mr. G. H. Dallimore. He was appointed Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Council of W.A. on the death of Mr. Edward Mayhew in 1933, and continued in that position until he retired in 1946. He served as a Councillor from 1913 to 1933, and was Chairman of P.D.L. (W.A. Branch) from 1946 to 1951.

The large gathering of pharmacists and others at the Crematorium was an indication of the respect in which he was held by many friends.



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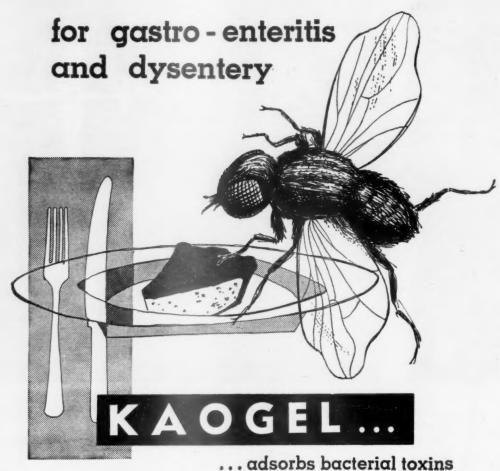
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## TASMANIA

## PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Tasmania, Miss M. L. Williams, 276 Argyle St., North Hobart ('phone B 1010).

Mr. J. Mitchell will shortly be opening a new pharmacy at George Town.

Miss Jean Annear has returned from a trip to Ade-

Mr. Don Stewart is returning to Melbourne to take up the study of medicine. We wish him every success in his new career.

Mr. Don Pritchard has left Hobart to return to warmer

weather in Brisbane.

Everyone is still talking about the Burroughs Well-come dinner at Highfield Hotel, and votes it the most successful of the year.

Our best wishes to Mr. David Tremayne, who has announced his engagement to Miss Heather Stewart.

Congratulations and best wishes to Miss Fay Bester, for whom wedding bells will ring in June, when she weds Capt. Cook, of the Naval Air Arm.

### BIRTHS

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Eric Bourke on the

birth of their daughter.

Congratulations and best wishes to Mr. and Mrs.

Alfred Jones (nee Miss Margaret Tribolet) on the arrival of their son, Christopher.

Double congratulations to Mr. Jeff Bester, on not only gaining his Finals, but on the arrival of a son, Robert.

## PHARMACY BOARD OFFICE-BEARERS

Mr. E. H. Shield, of Hobart, and Mr. F. H. Cartledge, of Launceston, have been re-elected to the Pharmacy Board of Tasmania. Mr. Cartledge was elected for his third term as President.

## PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth Street, Hobart, on March 12, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. F. H. Cartledge (Chairman), Miss M. L. Williams, Messrs. A. K. Smith, I. B. McLeod, T. A. Stephens, E. H. Shield and the Registrar.

Pharmaceutical Register.—Peter Maxwell Bruce (ex Queensland) and Jack Hillman (ex N.S.W.) were regis-

tered.

Andrew John Fawns Miller.—Notification of the death of Mr. A. J. F. Miller on August 21, 1957, was received from the Registrar-General.

Apprentices.—One new indenture and three assignments were registered.

ments were registered.

Satylal Nandlal.—An application from Mr. Nandlal, who is Assistant Medical Officer at the Colonial War Memorial Hospital, Suva, Fiji, for exemptions in the Pharmacy Course was received. A recommendation from Dr. J. C. Burgin, Head of the Department of Pharmacy at the Hobart Technical College, that Mr. Nandlal he required to do the second third and fourth years of be required to do the second, third and fourth years of the Academic Course, together with a four-year apprenticeship was endorsed.

Resignation from Mr. E. H. Shield.—A letter from Mr. Shield was read, stating that due to the amount of time taken up on various pharmaceutical committees, he found that he could not devote the necessary hours to the various committees and therefore reluctantly tendered his resignation to the Board.

Mr. Shield qualified this and stated that he could perhaps co-opt someone who was suitable and willing and acceptable to the Board between now and the next

meeting.

Mr. Shield stated further that he would be prepared to return to the Board after a few years' absence, and that perhaps Mr. I. B. McLeed would be willing to take over the work as committee member for the Uniform Poisons Schedules.

The President stated that he was sorry to receive Mr. Sheild's resignation and sorry for Pharmacy in general, as Mr. Shield had been a tower of strength to the Board, and in particular with his work in relation to the Poisons Schedules. Mr. Cartledge further stated that Mr. Shield had been carrying more than a normal load with his work with the Society as well.

The meeting resolved that Mr. Shield's resignation be

received subject to later discussion.

Display of Current Registration Certificate.-Mr. Cartledge tabled wording for a new regulation to cover the exhibiting of the annual certificate.

The meeting resolved that this matter be held over to the next meeting; the Registrar to include a copy of the suggested amendment with the next meeting notice.

Financial.—Accounts totalling £131/16/7 were passed for payment.

The statement of receipts and payments and income and expenditure for the year ended December 31, 1957, were received subject to the approval of the Auditor-General's Department.

Examinations-Organic Chemistry II.—The Registrar stated that following a query arising from the Examination Committee meeting held on February 19, he had written to the Superintendent of Technical Education asking whether a student would retain a pass in one section of a paper if he failed to pass a supplementary examination in the other section.

The Registrar stated that the only reply to date was that the matter had been referred to the Principal of the Hobart Technical College for a recommendation.

Examination Percentage Survey.-A letter from Mr. C. Kent, Editor of "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," requesting particulars as to the number of candidates who presented themselves at the Final Examinations in Tasmania for each of the past five years was

The Registrar was directed to forward this information to Mr. Kent.

Examination Results.—The meeting resolved that full examination results be announced in the Press in future, not only the results of the Final Examinations as had been the procedure in the past.

Landon Fairthorne Prize for 1957.—The meeting resolved that the prize be awarded to Mr. G. F. O'Brien.

Kodak Prize for 1957.—The meeting resolved that this prize be awarded to Mr. I. R. McIntosh.

H. T. Gould Memorial Prize.—As no candidate had achieved the required standard, this prize was not awarded.

The members of the Board felt that the number of times a candidate sat for a particular subject before gaining a pass should be considered before awarding future prizes.

## TASMANIA—Continued

Pre-requisite for Pharmacy Course.—After discussing recommendation from the Liaison Committee, Mr. Shield moved, seconded by Miss Williams, that the date of January 1, 1958, for introducing the pre-requisite be rescinded and the date January 1, 1960, be inserted.

The resolution as previously passed now reads, "That the pre-requisite for apprenticeship in Pharmacy shall be passes in Matriculation Examination of the University of Tasmania in Physics, Chemistry and Biology, not less than two of these three subjects to be passed at the higher level, or qualifications which in the opinion of the Board are equivalent to the above.

The above pre-requisite to operate from January 1,

Liaison Committee Minutes.—The following recommendations from the Liaison Committee were received—

1. That pricing of private prescriptions be included in the Bookkeeping section.

2. That Bookkeeping be transferred to the Final Year. That Posology, Toxicology and Forensic Pharmacy should be studied earlier in the course.

A recommendation that Organic Chemistry 1 and 2 together with Practical Pharmaceutical Chemistry, be replaced by Organic Chemistry 2 at the University, received, subject to completion of a report by a Subcommittee of the Liaison Committee.

Transfer Fees.-After discussion, the meeting resolved that the existing table of fees should not be altered.

Reciprocal Arrangements with Southern Ireland.—The Registrar stated that he had received a query regarding reciprocal arrangements with Southern Ireland. Registrar was directed to advise that there were no reciprocal arrangements with Southern Ireland.

International Control of Drugs.—A request for control of stated synthetic drugs similar in action to Pethidine was received from the Director of Public Health.

The Registrar was directed to advise that this class of preparation is adequately controlled by Poisons Regulations Section 9 sub-section 1 (k) and 4.

Recognition of Immigrants.—A letter was read from the International Catholic Migration Commission requesting advice as to what extent foreign certificates of studies in pharmaceutical chemistry were recognised.

The Registrar was directed to advise that there were no reciprocal arrangements with countries other than some of those comprising the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme.-Full advice from the Director of Education regarding the Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme was read and noted.

The meeting decided that a detachable application form should be included on the next examination timetable to be sent to students prior to examinations, embodying the following wording-

-fees payable by self."

payable by Commonwealth Scholarship -fees Scheme.

The meeting closed at 10.55 p.m.

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## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Annual Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania was held at 47 Murray street, Hobart, on February 20, 1958, at 8 p.m.

Present. -Mr. E. H. Shield (Chairman), Misses M. E. Purdon, N. L. Gibson, B. J. Henry, M. E. Andrews and M. Killolea, Messrs. B. J. Shirrefs, A. P. Brammall, D. R. Crisp, J. Large, K. Browne, A. Fennell, F. Williams, A. G. Crane, C. A. Robertson, W. G. Webb, G. S. George, O. K. Colman, D. Martin, V. R. Benes, I. R. McIntosh, L. J. McLeod, J. M. Beaumont, R. Tapping. I. B. McLeod, G. Crawford, M. Cooney, and the Secretary

Welcome.-Mr. Shield extended a welcome to Mr. B. R. King, Sales Manager of Sigma Company Ltd., who had made a special trip to Tasmania to address members on "Merchandising for Profit."

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the previous Annual General Meeting, held on February 27, 1957, were read and con-

Annual Report.—The Annual Report having been circulated was taken as read.

Mr. Shield in moving the adoption of the Annual Report stated that the Society had endeavoured to combine educational, technical and the social side in a balanced programme. He felt that the Society should give greater emphasis to the professional side as well as assisting with merchandising.

With the greatly improved facilities now available the young Pharmacy students of today were given far more favourable conditions under which to learn the profession, and the Council looked forward to having even greater improvements in the future.

Attendances at meetings for the past year had shown improvement, and he expressed the hope that this increased interest would continue, as it was necessary for them to have a strong Society to handle the Pharmaceutical Conference that would be held in Tasmania in a few years' time.

Mr. L. J. McLeod in seconding the motion expressed his pleasure, particularly with the progress that had been made in all spheres over the past year, and he felt that a strong Society was being built up.

The adoption of the Report was carried.

Financial.—The Treasurer, Mr. B. J. Shirrefs, moved the adoption of the financial statements and referred to the items of expenditure as being all very necessary and having been cut to a minimum.

He explained that a large number of the books required by the Library were being supplied through the Technical College.

Mr. A. P. Brammall, in seconding the adoption of the financial statements, said he considered that the balance of £75 was very satisfactory.

Mr. Shield explained that the expenditure to be incurred in connection with the Medical Exhibition would only be a small amount, as the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria would contribute an additional £80 to cover such costs.

The financial statements were duly adopted.

Election of Councillors.—As no other nominations had been received, Mr. Shield declared Miss M. E. Purdon and Mr. L. J. McLeod re-elected for the ensuing three years

A further member from the North was required to replace Mr. Cartledge, who had resigned.

Auditor.—Mr. L. W. Palfreyman was re-elected un-opposed as Auditor for the ensuing year. Members expressed their appreciation for the assistance which Mr. Palfreyman had given as Auditor.

Medical Conference Exhibition.-Mr. Shield outlined arrangements for the display of the A.P.F. at the Medical Exhibition being held in March.

Conference Fund.—The Secretary reported the findings of the Sub-Committee in regard to raising finance for the next Pharmaceutical Conference.—The meeting decided that this matter could be dealt with by the next General Meeting.

Guest Speaker.—Mr. B. R. King then addressed the meeting on the subject of "Merchandising for Profit." He referred to the many factors which influence sales in a pharmacy. Chemists must continually progress in a pharmacy. Chemists must continually progress and modernise their pharmacies in order to face up to the changes taking place around them. They must not become complacent because of the present income

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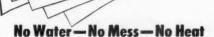
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## TASMANIA—Continued

from dispensing, as this in itself was not sufficient to maintain a pharmacy.

He was appalled at the way in which some pharmacists permitted the outside of their shops to be used for advertising by manufacturers. If such space was of sufficient importance to be used, it would be more valuable to display the fact that the shop was a pharmacy. As an example he drew attention to the large departmental stores whose names stood out.

The windows should not be cluttered up with a lot of signs so that the buyer-to-be could not see into the The stock must be departmentalised and as far as possible placed on open display stands. The ten-dency to make use of old fixtures was a great fault. In New Zealand it was considered necessary to remodel every five years.

The floor should not be so bright as to attract attention away from the merchandise, and the lighting must be bright with a blackened out ceiling. The colouring of the walls should be modern, but not so attractive that it would divert attention from the goods being sold. He did not consider it a good idea for dispensing to be carried out where the customer could see what was going on.

There was good profit in cosmetics. Pharmacists should not allow departmental stores to take this trade, but if chemists were to retain this business they must copy the methods of display used by the departmental stores. This also applies to other lines.

A chemist should develop efficiency in his own stock control, and greater attention must be given to mer-

chandising the best selling lines.

Mr. King then answered a number of questions, after which supper was served.

### PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY COUNCIL

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth Street, Hobart, on March 10, at 6.15 p.m.

Present.—Mr. E. H. Shield (Chairman), Miss M. E. Purdon, Messrs. B. J. Shirrefs, W. G. Webb, L. J. McLeod, C. A. Robertson and the Secretary.

Mr. King's Visit.—Members were greatly impressed with Mr. King's address at the annual general meeting, and appreciation was expressed for the time and trouble which he had taken to convey to members the very valuable information he had to impart.

Members also expressed appreciation for Sigma Co. Ltd. having made this visit possible.

A.P.F. Display.—Mr. Shield expressed appreciation for the assistance given by the many people who helped with the display of the A.P.F. at the Medical Exhi-

bition.
Mr. Burton, from Victoria, did a wonderful job and members expressed appreciation to Mr. Shield for the organising, which he had attended to.

Financial.—Accounts totalling £108/0/10 were passed for payment.

Election of Office-Bearers .- The following officebearers were elected for the ensuing year-

President: Mr. L. J. McLeod.

Vice-Presidents: Mr. B. J. Shirrefs and Mr. C. P.

Treasurer: Mr. B. J. Shirrefs.

Liaison Committee Representatives: Mr. W. G. Webb and Mr. C. A. Robertson.

Secretary: Mr. D. W. Tapping.

President.— The meeting recorded a vote of thanks to Mr. Shield for the considerable time and very valuable work he had done for the Society whilst holding the position of President.

Social Evening.—The meeting decided that a combined evening should be held in conjunction with the Guild, to take the form of a Buffet Dinner at Hotel Beltana on March 27, if this evening was available at the hotel.

A charge of 25/- per person was fixed and it was also decided that complimentary invitations would only be forwarded to the prize winners and donors of prizes.

Annual Subscription.-On the motion of Mr. Shirrefs, seconded by Mr. Shield, the meeting decided that a re-commendation be brought before the next general meet-ing that the annual subscription be increased to £5/5/per annum.

The meeting closed at 7 p.m.

## THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Tasmanian Branch of the Guild met at 73 Liverpool Street, Hobart, on February 24, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. G. M. Fleming (Chairman), Messrs. A. G. Gould, L. W. Palfreyman, A. G. Crane, D. R. Crisp, A. Fennell, E. H. Shield and the Secretary.

Household Lines.—The Chairman stated he had discussed this matter raised by Northern members and found that items to which they referred were not those previously discussed.

The meeting decided that familiar household lines packed by the chemist would be priced according to similar packed lines carried, and those lines not usually packed by wholesalers to be priced according to the dispensing drug tariff price plus container.

New Member Elected.-Mr. Walter Hollington London, of 36 Goldie Street, Wynyard.

Financial.—Accounts totalling £318/19/3 were passed for payment.

Sale of Chemist-Only Lines.-A letter was received from Federal Office advising limitation of the sale of chemist-only lines by country stores.

A letter was also received from Pharmaceuticals Pty. Ltd., complaining that these lines were being sold by Northern stores not entitled to have them.

The meeting decided that a letter should be sent to each wholesaler specifying the limitations, and a copy of same should be sent to the manufacturers asking their support in controlling the distribution.

Pharmacy Act.—Advice was received from the Pharmacy Board, advising that the Minister for Health had drawn their attention to the fact that pharmacists were selling goods considered to be outside of pharmacy lines. This meant that other retailers considered that the Pharmacy Act should not restrict the sale of Patented Goods. letter was received.

Price Lists.-Advice was received from the South Australian Branch that the charge for their price lists would be 12/6 per 100 amendment pages, plus postage. Any reprinted pages would be charged direct.

The Chairman suggested that a remit should be forwarded for the next Federal Council Meeting, requesting Federal Office to take over all pricing services

The meeting agreed that a sub-committee be formed to prepare a thorough case for presentation, the committee to consist of President, Pricing Officer, Treasurer.

Federal Delegate and Secretary.

Merchandising.—Mr. Shield gave details of proposed merchandising months which included five national drives

Trading Hours.—After discussing the fact that some pharmacies were not complying with the agreed hours of opening, the Secretary was instructed to ask the Solicitor for an opinion regarding control that could be exercised by the Guild.

The meeting closed at 9.50 p.m.

## W SOUTH WALE

## PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in N.S.W. 'Phone BU 3092.

The great pleasure of life is doing what people say you cannot do.-Walter Bagehot.

Mr. B. Bingham has purchased Mr. Ingham's pharmacy, George Street North, Sydney.

Mr. P. Irvin has disposed of his pharmacy at 614 George Street, Sydney, to Mr. J. Ingham. Mr. Irvin has gone to 253 Pitt Street, Sydney.

Mr. Max Hogan has purchased Mr. T. J. Olsson's pharmacy at Coonabarabran.

Mrs. I. M. Norman has taken over Pearson's pharmacy, North Albury.

Mr. G. J. Johnston, Bathurst Road, Blackheath, has sold his pharmacy to Mr. P. M. Green, late of Bulahdelah.

Mr. George Harman has purchased Lewis's pharmacy at 404 Oxford Street, Paddington.

Mr. R. Mackinlay has opened a pharmacy at Figtree, South Coast.

Mr. J. Alafaci has opened the St. Marys pharmacy, 77 Queen Street, St. Marys.

Mrs. J. M. Morrison has purchased Eastmuir's phar-

macy, 137 Catherine Street, Leichhardt. Mr. J. R. Salmon has purchased Moye's pharmacy at

196 Bayliss Street, Wagga Wagga.

Mr. E. J. Poulton has purchased R. Rigotti's pharmacy, 417 Park Road, Regents Park.

Mr. B. J. Byrne is in business at 581 Crown Street, Surry Hills.

Mr. Ken Arnott is the proprietor of Little's pharmacy at Lane Cove.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Parkinson have purchased Mr. H. J. Knowles' pharmacy, 152 Burns Bay Road, Lane Cove. Mr. W. M. Hawkins is opening a pharmacy in High Street Penrith.

## MEDICAL SCHOOL AND PROPOSED NEW UNIVERSITY

In reply to a question by Mr. Campbell in the Legislative Assembly on February 26, the Minister for Health stated that in consequence of a report made by the Murray Committee it has been recommended that another university should be established in New South Wales and one also in Victoria.

Following on that report the Federal Government had decided to allocate a total amount of £9,000,000 for university building programmes throughout Australia for the years 1958, 1959 and 1960.

Allied with the establishment of a second university

in New South Wales was the establishment of a second medical school.

The Minister said he had received representations from Newcastle and other places requesting that a second medical school should be established in a particular area. The Honorable Member who submitted the question could rest assured that the Committee would consider representations made on behalf of Newcastle.

### THE LATE J. L. TOWNLEY

John Leslie Townley, who passed over the Great Divide on February 8, will always be kindly remembered by all those who knew him. He passed the Final Examination in Sydney in July, 1909, was a Councillor of the Pharmaceutical Society for over 30 years and President from 1927 until 1929. He was a member of the Pharmacy Board of N.S.W. from 1938 and President from 1941 until his death. from 1941 until his death. He was Foundation Secretary of Lodge Galen No. 660, an office he held for some years. He was in business at Edgecliff for 32 years.

It was always a pleasure to work with Les Townley. He was ever courteous, affable, tolerant of the other person's point of view, and his wide general knowledge of pharmacy always commanded a respect for any opinion he expressed.

I would say that of all the official pharmaceutical work he did, perhaps he was at his best as President of the Board, where during the latter years of the war the troubles were never ending. From my personal knowledge he did a splendid job over the many years during which he took such an interest in pharmaceutical matters.

-LESLIE W. SMITH.

### PHARMACY II RESULTS

Sydney University has announced results of deferred examinations for Pharmacy II. They are:

Materia Medica

Materia Medica

Pass: February, 1958 (alphabetical): Armstrong, Kathleen M.; Beazley, R. T.; Blanch, Brenda E.; Bland, J. E.; Brauer, Mary B.; Brereton, Anne M.; Buckley, Jennifer N.; Cane, Pamela H. W.; Chorley, Josephine F.; Clark, Marie T.; Cochrane, Margaret A.; Cole, D. E.; Cooper, J. R.; Cornell, K. J.; Cox, Margaret B.; Craze, B. F.; Daley, J. M.; Dash, J. M.; Dickinson, Sandra L.; Donnellan, Camille E. M. T.; Donsworth, R. J.; Duane, M. T.; Faehrmann, G. A.; Farb, Rosa; Ferguson, D. J.; Gleeson, T. J. A; Glover, D. H.; Grant, Pamela A. C.; Hamilton, Janine M.; Harbison, Helen J.; Hardie, Patricia; Harkin, A. J.; Hough, S. A.; Hull, Elaine; Johnston, N.; Kennard, Roslyn C.; Lahey, Virginia F.; Lucas, A. M.; McAuley, B. S.; McConville, P. W.; McGloin, P. J.; Mahler, Phyllis; Miller, B. R.; Moffatt, I. B.; Murphy, J. P.; Murray, J. B.; Muscio, L. A.; Musgrove, H. W.; Norman, J. R.; O'Brien, P. D.; O'Reilly, P. W.; Riley, B.; Robinson, A. F.; Roche, B. A.; Ryan, A. A.; Shannon, Anne T.; Sharpe, Maxine P.; Smith, Robin M.; Stanmore, Ada E.; Thom, P. B.; Tonner, P. A.; Watt, Dawn H.; Webb, Margaret L.; Webb, R. H.; Whealy, Mary T.; Willis, R. J.

## MOSMAN DISTRICT CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION

The February meeting of the above Association was held in the R.S.L. Hall, Mosman, on February 11, Mr. E. G. Neale presiding.

Amongst subjects discussed were P.B. and P.M.S. dispensing and interpretations by various Inspectors of the Department.

Prescriptions delivered and endorsed "I certify that this prescription was delivered" and signed by the pharmacist are acceptable only in special cases, such as unattended, bed-ridden patients, according to an Inspector. If the patient was out and the prescription left, a second trip by the messenger or patient should be made to obtain the signature.

Mr. Jewkes brought up the matter of not infrequent newspaper articles on pharmacy prices which shows



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## NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

the profession in a bad light. It was admitted that different chemists charge varying prices for broken quantities of ethicals, and the meeting considered that uniformity should be achieved if possible. Mr. Jewkes moved and Mr. Manning seconded that the Secretary write to the Guild Zone Committee about adverse publicity. publicity.

The meeting decided that a lecture by Miss Alethea Siddons, B.Sc., be arranged for next meeting. -A. E. Cooper, Hon. Secretary.

## NEW SOUTH WALES CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB

Results of the Golf Day held at Bonnie Doone on February 27 were:

Four Ball B.B. Stableford

Jack Storman 16, Warwick Rourke 4, 42 points. on a count-back from

Len Wieland 17, Ian Duband 17, 42 points.

Individual:

"A" Grade: Os Williams 10, 34 points.
"B" Grade: Brian Gilholme 16, 34 points.
"C" Grade: Ray Spering 27, 36 points. Golf Week May 4-9: Programme

The following is the programme for the Golf Week that will be held from Sunday, May 4, to Friday, May 9. During this week Victorian and Queensland chemist golfers will be the guests of the New South Wales Golf Club.

Sunday, May 4-Reception at Attilios "El Rancho"

6 p.m.

Monday—New South Wales Golf Club (Australian Chemists' Golf Club Championships). Starting time 10 a.m. Tuesday-Elanora Country Club. Starting time 10 a.m.

Wednesday—Free day. Thursday—Concord Golf Club. Starting time 10 a.m. Victoria v. Queensland. Starting time 10 a.m.

Friday—Manly Golf Club. N.S.W. v. winner of Victoria and Queensland. Starting time 10 a.m.

The Annual Dinner will be held at Manly Golf Club

in the evening.

PHARMACY BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Final Examination

The following candidates were successful at the Qualifying Examination held on January 29, 1958, and follow-

Credits: John Adamek, Melvyn Roger Byrnes, Ian Edward Drake, Neil Walter Duncan, Judith Anne Fordham, Garry George Graham, Robert Adrian Haggerty, Janet MacGregor Hume, Francis Graeme Humphrey, Elizabeth Laverick, Graham Neave, Margaret Joy Payne,

Maxwell Colin Schieb and Leonard Graham Smith.

Passes: Stanley William Joseph Aliprandi, Terence
Francis Bailey, Trena Bialkowski, Frederick Nicholas
Bible, Bruce Francis Bingham, Ruth Melvina Binns,
Rupert John Butterworth, Donald Ian Cameron, David Reginald Cheers, Jann Colless, Garry Cook, Jacqueline Corbett, Joan Cousins, Jeanette Cummings, Roberta Marie Currie, Carlyle Colin Dalgleish, Ronald Joseph Marie Currie, Carlyle Colin Dalgleish, Ronaid Joseph Dean, John Bruce Dugan, Margaret Ada Eckford, Catherine Elder, Margaret Phillippa Esplin, Iorweth Potter Evans, Frederic John Fiddy, James Gary Findlay, Joseph Isidoro Gangemi, Maria Guiffre, Joan Margaret Gray, Trevor Darrell Stewart Green, Alwyn Charles Grice, Pamela June Hall, James Leonard Hinchliffe, Grice, Pamela June Hall, James Leonard Hinchliffe, John Radford Horne, John Charles Howard, Mary Elizabeth Hutchison, Basil Elias Katis, Jeanette Margaret Scott Keeble, Allan James Knox, Leslie George Ladomery, Graham Thomas Lake, Maurice Louis Lazarus, Margaret Ann Lazner, David Douglas Learmont, Robert James Lewis, Robert Lvoff, Graham Patrick Lynch, Jillian Ann Lynn, Terence James McCarthy, John Patrick McKenna, Michael Allen Macourt, John Merrick Lewis

Magner, Brian John Manning, Barry Morris Marks, Don-Magner, Brian John Manning, Barry Morris Marks, Donald Martyn, Deirdre Lindsaye Mayhew, James Stephen Mayson, Margaret Jean Mead, John Michael Morgan, Colette Eileen Murray, Francis Thomas Murray, John Everett Murray, Ian William Napper, Julius Marcus Opit, Richard James Owens, Alexander Victor Redler, Reginald Lister Rengger, Julia Margaret Richards, Warwick Robert Richards, Geoffrey Stuart Robb, Michael Bruce Rogers, David Joseph Samer, Barry George Shields, John Donald Simpson, Robin Vanda Skinner, Ivan Coleman Smith, Wendy Christine Stephenson, John Allen Storman, Robert Bruce Taylor, Richard W. Tribe, G. A. Turner, John Reginald Turner, Warren Stewart G. A. Turner, John Reginald Turner, Warren Stewart Carr Vidler, Peter Peterson Wallace, Brian War, Charles Richard Watkins, Diana Ruth Weeks, John Charles Whittaker, Peter James Wildblood and Kenneth Gordon

### THE ORDINATION OF THE REVEREND LESTER CASHEN



The Rev. Father Cashen, Ph.C.

The Ordination to the Priesthood took place in St. Mary's Cathedral Sydney, on March 8, of the Reverend Lester Cashen, by His Eminence Norman Thomas Cardinal Gilroy.

Father Cashen is a registered pharmacist and a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales. In 1946 he convened the first conference of Australian Pharmacy Students, which later developed into N.A.P.S.A. He is a pastpresident of the Sydney president of the Sydney University Pharmaceutical Association and was the Australian member of the Council of the International Pharmacy Students' Federation at its meeting in Copenhagen in 1951 hagen in 1951.

He began his studies for the Priesthood at St. Columba's College, Springwood, in 1953, and is now completing his theological studies at St. Patrick's College, Manly. He has been ordained for the Archdiocese of Sydney.

On the evening of March 13 at St. Benedict's Church, Broadway, he celebrated a special evening Mass for members of the Catholic Chemists' Guild of St. Francis Xavier. Father Cashen was for a number of years a member of the Council of the Catholic Chemists' Guild. After the Mass members of the Guild were present at a gathering in The Union, University of Sydney, where a presentation was made to Father Cashen.

## THE PROPRIETARY ARTICLES TRADE ASSOCIATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the P.A.T.A. of N.S.W. to the members for the period ended December 31, 1957, after dealing with membership, finance, office-bearers, etc., contains the following matters of wider concern:-

Protected List

The 27th issue of the P.A.T.A. Protected List was published and distributed throughout the State, and came into effect at June 1, 1957. By an unfortunate displacement of set type during printing, General Section was substituted for Chemists' Section on two end pages.)

The Council cannot regard without serious concern one particular feature of this issue of the Protected List. While manufacturer-members have remained practi-cally static in number, as stated above, Protected Articles

## NEW SOUTH WALES-Continued

appearing in the List have suffered an alarming decline. This deplorable effect has come about, in especial, by the resignation of Wyeth International Limited (together with the associated Whitehall Pharmacal Co.) and the consequent withdrawal of a substantial group of articles in the Chemists' Section, and another group in the General Section of the Protected List. The company had been a prominent member for many years and, in regard to certain of its widely sold articles, had in past years substantially benefited by the protective services which it is peculiarly the role of the P.A.T.A., and the P.A.T.A. alone, to provide. The company's action was officially stated to have been brought about by considerable internal changes in the companies and accompanying "greater control (of policy) from overseas."

## "The First Line of Defence in Pharmacy"

With adverse economic conditions threatening, it appears most desirable that the serious effects of removal of articles from the Protected List should be clearly understood. On resignation from the Association, immediately and automatically the defecting manufacturers' "contractual relations" with distributors throughout the State, effected through the P.A.T.A. Agreements, are dissolved. As a result all the drastic restraints on price-cutting, etc., theretofore available—Stop List, action at law for "breach of contract" and damages, monetary penalties, etc.—no longer exist, so far as that manufacturer is concerned.

Retailers and wholesalers may reasonably ask: Does not withdrawal from the P.A.T.A. by any given company indicate abandonment by it of price enforcement for its articles? Because, beyond question, no manufacturer, even if he have the desire, can set up the requisite measures to prevent price-cutting, and other abuses that go with it, or to correct and redress them if they occur. Virtually, then, does not that manufacturer give aid and encouragement to those privateering elements in trade which it has been the duty and purpose of the P.A.T.A. to defeat and suppress? It is perhaps timely to recall that thirty years ago the F.P.S. Guild in N.S.W. declared the P.A.T.A. to be "The First Line of Defence in Pharmacy."

## Conditions of Sale

Overt breaches of protected prices have been almost unknown for many years; during the past year there were none. However, there were cases of indirect (usually unintentional) breach of the P.A.T.A. Conditions of Sale which called for correction or warning. In this category were offers to purchasers of Protected Articles of "gifts" or coupons, of discounts or price reductions on other goods, of participation in drawings for valuable commodities, as well as variations of these devices, usually arranged by local chambers of commerce or shopping groups. It is proper to state that as a rule the few chemists who were inveigled into these schemes promptly and even eagerly dropped them when apprised of their effect.

A situation more difficult to deal with, and potentially a danger to orderly trading, exists in the north-eastern area of the State, abutting the Queensland border. Deep inroads into this area are being made by certain Brisbane traders who, of course, owe no duty to this Association and, by report, are subject to no rules. The main effect so far has been felt by our accredited wholesalers, both metropolitan and local, who operate in the area. In addition, there is clear evidence of supply of Chemists' Section articles to retailers who are not entitled to deal in them. The remedy lies with the respective manufacturers who, in dealing with Queensland wholesalers, may rightfully make it a firm condition of supply of Protected Articles that they be not sold to a business situate in, or trading in, New South Wales. Such efforts as are open to the Association in this matter have been used and apparently with some measure of good.

Price Maintenance Overseas-United Kingdom

In the 34th Annual Report (for 1956) extensive reference was made to the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, then recently passed by the United Kingdom Parliament, more specifically Section 25 thereof. In practical effect that section brought to realisation in Britain a legislative proposal for the Commonwealth made by this Association many years ago and persistently advocated by the Council ever since. Though fear was expressed that the Act would virtually disrupt the P.A.T.A. in the United Kingdom—a fear that happily was mistaken—our report went on to anticipate that the R.T.P. Act (by reason of the "wholly desirable provision" of Section 25 "may prove a landmark in the field of price maintenance," the central purpose of the P.A.T.A. This expectation has been amply justified since proclamation of the Act in the closing months of 1956. Promptly, Austin and Morris motor companies took action under Section 25 against an offending price-cutter. The defendant made no fight and appeared (through counsel) only to consent to the motion for injunction, costs, etc. Later, companies of the Beecham group proceeded under Section 25 against a notorious London price-cutter of medicinal and toilet proprietaries. Here again the defendant consenting, the Court issued the order asked for. The far-spread effect of these Court actions on price-cutters in Britain can be imagined. Indeed, it would be fair to conclude that, provided no breaking down of the Act be perpetrated, the doom of the unlicensed price-cutter in Britain has been written.

Chemists' Section-Permit System

During the year the matter of the distance from the nearest pharmacy at which a PERMIT might be granted by the Association to an approved storekeeper to deal in Chemists' Section articles came urgently before the Council. The distance has remained unaltered at 20 miles since the Chemists' Section was inaugurated 30 years ago. Applications for reduction to five miles have been made from time to time in previous years by a manufacturer, but after due consideration by the Council, were not approved. Application of similar intent was received during the year from a second manufacturer. After lengthy consideration of all aspects of the question, the Council reaffirmed previous decisions to maintain the existing conditions and practices adopted in connection with the Chemists' Section "more specifically the requirement of 20 miles distance from the nearest pharmacy for the issue of a PERMIT to a non-chemist retailer."

## RETURNED SAILORS', SOLDIERS' AND AIRMEN'S IMPERIAL LEAGUE OF AUSTRALIA

### N.S.W. CHEMISTS' SUB-BRANCH

## ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1957

It is our privilege to present to you for your approval the eleventh Annual Report of the N.S.W. Chemists' Sub-Branch of the R.S.S. & A.I.L.A.

As the war years recede we find there is more accent on social activities than formerly, and such innovations as our now Annual Anzac Golf, Bowls Day, together with additional membership from wholesale firms and allied trades, have contributed to give the Sub-Branch a prestige which is fully deserved and most gratifying to those who have staunchly supported the Sub-Branch from its inception.

We feel that this year has been a successful one in some ways eventful—and with your continued encouragement and support there is every reason to believe that we are on the threshold of even better

Membership.—Approximately the same (72) as 1956, with fewer new members. There was the unusual experience of an application for membership by a female pharmacist, who, although having served in Japan, was found to be ineligible for R.S.L. membership. Attendances at meetings were good, in particular the Committee Meetings.

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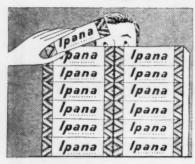


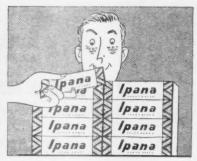
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#### NEW SOUTH WALES-Continued

Meetings.—The unsatisfactory conditions prevailing at the Combined Services Club Rooms following policing of the Licensing Laws caused us to engage a room at the R.S.L. Club, Elizabeth street, for our General Meetings. Although there has been only one meeting as yet at the new location, it would appear that the accommodation and catering are all that could be de-

Anzac Day.-Following the success of the day at The Lakes Course in 1956, we were encouraged to repeat a similar function at Concord, and accordingly, on April 11, 1957, a most successful Golf, Bowls Day, culminating in a dinner with due observance to Anzac, was held at this club. A firm booking has already been made with Concord Golf Club for April 17, 1958, for golf, bowls and dinner at night. You will be advised of the finer details at a later date. At the risk of embarrassment to Stan Palfreyman, be it known that a profit was made on the 1957 function.

Ladies' Night .- A most pleasant evening in the form of a buffet dinner and dance was held at "Jonroe," Ashfield. The atmosphere and individual service rendered to all present was voted the best ever. establishment could well be borne in mind for future

Burroughs Wellcome Visit.—The visit to Burroughs Wellcome in July was almost another ladies' night, as the wives of many members attended and their interest was well rewarded. After an inspection of the factory and installations, and the viewing of films, all were treated to a lavish supper.

Christmas Night.—Similarly an enjoyable evening was spent by a large gathering at the Gallipoli Legion Club which came to the rescue with facilities for the provision of the annual Christmas get-together. In recent years this has come to be an "open night" and enables us to play host to the many friends of the Sub-Branch. A variation in the type of catering and the untiring efforts of a number of our members in the supply of

same were notable features of the evening.

Lectures.—I. An address by "Os," a foundation member of Alcoholics Anonymous, on "The Disease of Alcoholism and the Activities of A.A.," was most informative and merited a better attendance.

2. A combined Film Night when films of the 1956 Olympiad were shown by B. Beaumont and P. Wrigley, with commentary by B. Kerr, was one of the highlights of the year. Our thanks are due to D. Williams for the organisation.

Legacy.—The sale of Legacy Buttons and Poppies through the agency of D. Ford resulted in the raising of £100 and £67 respectively, and it is anticipated that the Sub-Branch will renew the adoption of a Legacy

Hospital Visitations.—The Committee and members wish to thank most sincerely those firms who so gene-

wish to thank most sincerely those firms who so generously donated goods for the purpose of the Intra Mural Council Hospital Visitation Committee Fund.

Those firms were: D.H.A. (N.S.W.) Pty. Ltd., The Wholesale Drug Co. Ltd., Chemco Co-Operative Society, F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd., Colgate Palmolive Pty. Ltd., Johnson & Johnson Pty. Ltd., Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd., Amolin Laboratories, National Brush Co. (Aust.) Ltd., Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. (Australia) Ltd., Bristol Myers Co. Pty. Ltd.

Na Brom.—During the year 10 editions of Na Brom

Na Brom.—During the year 10 editions of Na Brom kept members informed of Sub-Branch activities. These bulletins, punctuated with personal snippets and witticisms, have done much to publicise our affairs and are

social Secretary.—Due to the temporary retirement of Clive Willis, caused by family responsibilities, we have been indebted to Neil Bridgefoot for assuming this role, assisted very ably by B. Croft on the major

Office Bearers for 1958.—The following officers have been elected for 1958:-

President: Major E. W. Pretty, A.R.A. Vice-Presidents: R. Welladsen, N. Bridgefoot.

Hon. Treasurer: J. Irvin. Hon. Secretary: B. Croft.

Assistant Hon. Secretary: K. Wilkinson.

Legacy Representative: D. Ford. Publicity Officer: F. Little.

Committee: S. Palfreyman, A. Macourt, R. Austin, J. Long, L. Atherton, A. Ball, J. Gill, A. Middleton. Trustees: L. Ingamells, W. Moore, H. Taylor.

Hon. Auditors: W. Moore, H. Taylor. Intra Mural Delegates: E. Pretty, G. Bruce. Alternate Intra Mural Delegates: J. Long, J. Gill.

Congress Delegate: E. Pretty.

In Memoriam.—It is with deep regret that we record the passing of Doug Sayer, a former member and publicity officer for a brief period, and also Bill Masters (Senr.), a veteran of two world wars and known throughout the Commonwealth to pharmacists who served in the last.

In conclusion, we take this opportunity to express our thanks to the Committee and those many members who have on all occasions most readily assisted to lighten the task of the Executive. In so doing we wish the new Executive and Committee every success for the year 1958, and we feel confident they will receive the same loyalty and support it has been our privilege to enjoy.

#### PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

329

The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales met at 52

Present.—Mr. C. Gostelow (Chairman), Messrs. L. Smith, G. Simpson, E. Dempster, K. Cartwright, K. Thomas and G. Harman.

Death of President.—The death of the President, Mr. J. L. Townley, was reported, and members observed a period of silence as a token of respect. Members each spoke in eulogistic terms of Mr. Townley's service. tolerance and capabilities during the period of 17 years he was a Board Member.

Applications for Registration were approved as fol-

(a) By Reciprocal Agreement: Messrs. Graham Franklin Brown (from Queensland), Rodney Julian Graff (from Queensland), Peter Joseph Lee (from Queensland) and Douglas Jerrold Underwood (from South Australia).

(b) By Restoration: Messrs. Neville M. T. Thomas, Kenneth J. Kelly, Reginald E. Williams, Cyril B. Lennon, Paul V. O'Mullane and Rupert G. Heaney.

Certificates of Identity were issued to Kenneth Robert Bickle (to Great Britain), Margaret Sneddon Bickle (to Great Britain) and Jack Hillman (to Tasmania).

Leaving Certificates Accepted.—120.

Apprenticeship Indentures.—Registrations comprised 77 new indentures, 15 transfers, 8 cancellations, 8 extensions and 3 resumptions.

Poisons Act.—Deaths from the following poisons had been recorded since last meeting:-Barbiturates 3, Bromine 1, Nicotine Sulphate 1.

Apprenticeship Matters.—Four apprentices requested permission to attend the Materia Medica lectures before the third year of apprenticeship. The Board did not grant approval.

Sale of Teething Powders Containing Calomel,-The Registrar was requested to recommend to the Poisons Advisory Committee that the method of control of teething powders under the Pure Foods Act be inves-





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#### NEW SOUTH WALES-Continued

#### PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales met at "Science House," 157 Gloucester Street, Sydney, on March 4, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Councillors K. H. Powell (Chairman), K. A. Cartwright, M. Sweeney, H. W. Read, S. E. Wright, A. F. Winterton, J. F. Plunkett, W. R. Cutler and E. G. Hall.

Death of Councillor J. L. Townley.—Councillors stood in silence the while in token of respect for their late colleggie

Mr. Read said that he had asked Mr. Cutler to write an appreciation of the late John Leslie Townley, and this would be published on the front page of the next "Digest."

Councillor Fegent.—Mr. Powell said that he had seen Mr. Fegent at Yaralla Hospital. He would be out of action for two and a half to three weeks.

Equipping of Pharmacy Laboratories.—The Treasurer. Mr. Plunkett, said that over £3,000 had now been received in respect of the "Call." He asked Dr. Wright for a report on expenditure of the £1,500 advance, made by the Society.

Councillor Wright said he could have some information for the General Meeting.

Post-Graduate Lectures, 1958.—Councillor Wright said he had given a list of the individual titles to Councillor Read, for publication in the "Digest."

Presentation of Registration Certificates.—It was reported that arrangements had been made for Mr. Cunningham to present the Diplomas on Monday, April 14.

Supper would be at the Carlton Hotel.

Annual Dinner-Adams Hotel.—Mr. Powell said that the date, Tuesday, June 17, had been booked for the dinner.

Mr. Plunkett suggested that some form of entertainment should be an accompaniment to the dinner. To be discussed at next meeting.

Pharmacy Ball.—The Trocadero had been reserved for Monday, August 11.

First-Year Apprentice Lectures, 1958.—It was decided to reserve the Stawell Hall for 13 lectures, commencing on Tuesday, May 27.

Refurnishing of Board Room.—Mr. Plunkett said that in company with Mr. Feller, of the State Branch Committee of the Guild, he had inspected the Board Room and the other rooms in the suite at Science House.

The following recommendations were made:-

- Present table and chairs in Board Room should be eliminated.
- 2. Replace with 14 chairs, converted bridge type (2in. longer legs) and table 12 ft. length, rail 26 in. above ground.
- 3. Complete new floor covering, Secretary's Office and Board Room.
- 4. Complete removal from all offices all surplus, useless or obsolete stationery, boxes and impedimenta, which now appears to clutter up all office areas.
- 5. Consideration should be given to rehanging all honour boards, pictures, etc.
- Refrigerator should be removed from Board Room to more suitable spot within office.
- 7. All windows, sash cords, should be repaired with the least possible delay.
- 8. Consideration should be given to general repainting.

9. Several furniture manufacturers are being approached for quotes and these will be submitted when to hand.

A visit had been paid to Edward Hills, who manufactures Board Room furniture. A visit had also been paid to J. B. Sharp Pty. Ltd., at Balmain. This company had submitted a quotation for a Board table in Queensland Maple. The table top to be made from framed plywood covered with Vynex cloth.

The Board Room chairs were quoted at £13 and an alternative chair at £14, including sales tax.

At this stage it was decided to present the Pharmacy Department with the old Board Room table and the chairs to match.

Display Case in Lobby Entrance.—It was decided to replace the glass shelves with wood.

After further discussions it was resolved that a new Board Table, as quoted by J. B. Sharp Pty. Ltd., be purchased, together with 14 chairs. Also that the floors in the Board Room and the Secretary's office be suitably carpeted.

It was further resolved that the other matters mentioned in the recommendations be put into effect.

The question of having a laminex top on the table to be looked into.

It was decided that quotations for the various jobs be submitted to the Executives for acceptance.

Address by Professor J. H. Gaddum, F.R.S.—A letter from Professor Thorp was read, acquainting Council that Professor Gaddum, the visiting pharmacologist, would be in Australia from the middle of April until the middle of June. He could give a lecture to pharmacists.

Mr. Powell said that the Stawell Hall had been booked for Monday, May 5, which was a suitable date.

It was decided (a) to restrict attendance to pharmacists; (b) to arrange for a dinner to honour Professor Gaddum; and (c) to advise Professor Thorp accordingly.

Civil Defence School for Pharmaceutical Chemists.— Acknowledgment had been received of the names submitted.

Correspondence.—Councillor Mavis Sweeney, appreciating box of flowers received while in hospital.

R.S.S.A.I.L.A. N.S.W. Chemists' Sub-Branch, appreciating Council's generosity in making the Board Room available for committee meetings.

Registrar, University of Sydney, re two prizes awarded by the Society. These generous offers will be reported to the Senate.

Registrar, University of Sydney, advising the donation of £1,500 towards equipping the new pharmacy laboratories was gratefully accepted by the Senate.

National Health Week, Sydney, advising that the Executive Committee has agreed that the Society should be represented on the N.S.W. Health Week Council. Enquiring the name of Council's representative. It was resolved that Councillor A. F. Winterton be appointed as the Society's representative on the N.S.W. Health Week Council.

Diabetic Association of N.S.W., suggesting the Society be represented on the Association's Committee of Management. Mr. Powell said that Mr. Read had attended a meeting of the Association on the night of February 25.

Mr. Read said that the Association Committee was composed of representatives of various bodies.

It was decided that Miss M. Sweeney be the Society's representative on the Board of Management.

Australasian Pharmaceutical Publishing Co. Ltd., regarding appointment of new member to the Local Board of Management and the appointment of a new chairman. It was resolved to advise that the Society nominates Mr.

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Riboflavin		0.43	12	92	99
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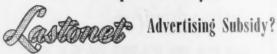
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#### NEW SOUTH WALES-Continued

W. R. Cutler for apppointment to the vacancy caused by the death of the late John L. Townley.

Mr. D. H. Nicholson, Albury, seeking a suitable method of dispensing the sterilising solution quoted. Mr. Read provided the answer to Mr. Nicholson's query. It was decided to send details to Mr. Nicholson.

Kodak (A'sia) Pty. Ltd. will make further contact concerning series of talks.

R.S.S.A.I.L.A. N.S.W. Chemists' Sub-Branch, asking for advice as to when the new educational curriculum will be implemented. It was decided to reply that the subject was still under discussion, but the Society Council would keep the Sub-Branch informed from time to time.

Mr. C. M. Audley, Dulwich Hill, inviting the President and Councillors to the next meeting of the Dulwich Hill and District Pharmaceutical Association, to be held on March 26. A debate would be held on the assertion "That Pharmacy in Australia has made its greatest gain and, as we know it, is a dying profession." The invitation was noted.

New Member Elected.—Peter John Lawler, Manly.

Reinstatement.—Roderick Mackinlay, Figtree, South
Coast

Associate Members.—William Calvi, Edward George Fawcett, Lorna Marian Mills.

Financial.—Regarding reinvestment of funds released by the maturing of Inscribed Stock and Treasury Bonds, it was decided to enquire from Mr. Carlisle the most appropriate manner in which to reinvest the total sum of £600.

Perpetuation of the Memory of the Late John Leslie Townley.—It was decided to place this item on next month's agenda.

A.N.Z.A.A.S. Meeting.—It was decided to place this item on next month's agenda.

The meeting terminated at 11 p.m.

#### THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the New South Wales Branch of the Guild met at Science House, 157 Gloucester Street, Sydney, on March 13, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. L. W. Smith (Chairman), W. F. Pinerua, R. W. Feller, K. W. Jordan, R. S. Leece, W. G. Sapsford, J. N. Young, C. D. Bradford, K. A. Cartwright, P. R. Lipman, R. L. Frew and K. E. Thomas.

In Attendance.—Mr. Eric Scott, Federal President; Mr. R. G. Ross, Federal Merchandising Manager; Mr. C. B. Watson, Assistant Federal Merchandising Manager.

The chairman extended a welcome to Mr. Scott, Mr. Ross and Mr. Watson, saying he was delighted to have them present at the meeting for a helpful exchange of views.

Federal Delegate's Report.—Mr. Feller said that last week in Melbourne he had attended a dinner given by Dr. Oxenham, of Bristol-Myers Co. Pty. Ltd., to meet two high executives of the company from the U.S.A.

Wyeth.—Mr. R. Sutherland, of Wyeth, was in Melbourne. He expressed with an air of great sincerity the company's desire to work in harmony with the Guild.

Civil Defence School at Macedon.—Mr. Feller suggested that two of the Guild representatives already appointed should be replaced by representatives from the two largest zones, Newcastle and Wollongong.

It was decided to request such zones to nominate representatives to attend the school at Macedon, in June next.

National Health Act—Loose-Leaf Booklet.—Mr. Smith said this would be available from the printer on March 14.

Poisons Act Amendments.—The amendments would be delivered by the printer on March 14.

Mr. Pinerua asked Mr. Thomas to investigate the printing of a Guide to the Poisons Schedules, at intervals during the year, similar to the system adopted with the Retail Price List.

Welcome to New Guild Members.—The secretary suggested that the Guild should hold a meeting every six months to which new members of the Guild would be invited to hear explanations of Guild policies and to ask questions. Supper would be served afterwards, say in the Royal Empire Society's Rooms.

It was decided to adopt the idea and to hold functions at suitable intervals.

A member suggested that new members of the Guild should sign an amended application form containing the following points—

"I shall not indulge in practices which will be detrimental to other members of the Guild insofar as I will abide by the current retail prices as published by the Guild and will observe the current prescription prices as also published by the Guild.

"I further undertake to observe the legal trading hours as fixed by the Industrial Court or such trading hours as may be fixed by mutual agreement amongst Guild members in the immediate area in which my shop is situated, provided that such hours do not preclude me from dispensing prescriptions out of hours as legally entitled.

"I also undertake to abide by a rostered hours system if such is in operation in my immediate area.

(Power to appeal to S.B.C.).

"I agree to the above conditions knowing full well that the State Branch Committee of the Guild has the power to impose a fine of up to £100 in accord with Section of the Constitution, if it is proved that I have broken any of such conditions."

It was finally decided that a separate sheet should be published relating to the matter raised and also any other matters of topical difficulty.

Reports of sub-committees were dealt with, as follows:

(A) Trade and Commerce.—Mr. Frew said that a report of the meeting held on February 19 had been circulated. He thanked Mr. Leece for his very accurate recording of the proceedings at the meeting.

Yardley's Lipstick—Credit for Old Stock.—Mr. Frew said he had received a further letter from the company; Mr. Ross had been in contact with Yardley's.

The proposal contained in the second letter seemed fair. The offer was a modest one and was being accepted by Guild members.

Mr. Jordan congratulated Mr. Frew on his handling of the matter.

Hydrocortisone Ointment (P.Ds.) (90 grammes).—The 90 grammes pack would be withdrawn. This was announced in the Guild Service Bulletin.

Group Laboratories—Discount Parcels.—Mr. Frew said that Group Laboratories had now reduced the parcel to chemists so that it was on a par with the terms available to hairdressers. The maximum buy was now the same in each case.



- WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
- MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
- MANUFACTURERS' REPRESENTATIVES

Suppliers to Chemists
of Drugs, Chemicals,
Patent Medicines,
Ethical Preparations and
Chemists' Sundry Lines



# **AMINEL**

An antacid preparation for use in the treatment of Gastric Hyperacidity, Peptic Ulcers, Dyspepsia and Flatulence.

Pleasantly flavoured

Each fluid ounce includes:

Apple Pectin 7 grains Kaolin 90 grains

Dihydroxy Aluminium

Aminoacetate

15 grains

Supplies are readily available

# R. D. TOPPIN & SONS PTY. LTD.

Manufacturing Pharmaceutical Chemists

45-51 Crystal Street, Petersham, N.S.W.
Phones:
LM 2023, LM 4870.
Cable Address:
TOPPINSONS, SYDNEY

Representatives in All States:

CUEENSLAND: S. H. Stewart, "Collonach," Griffith Street, Sandgate, Brisbane. Sandgate 2324.

TASMANIA: H. T. Grounds, 152A Collins Street, Hobert, 8 3511, 8 2370.

VICTORIA: John Kiddell, 245 Swan Street, Richmond, JB 2543.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA: Doug Toppin, I Balkissock Road, Torrens Park. U 3620.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Geoff Martin & Son, 83 Brisbane Street, Parth. BF 1791.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES--Continued

N.S.W. Wholesale Distributors Association (March 3).—Advising members have decided not to handle Group Laboratories lines until trading policy reversed. Asking for support of Guild members.

A member said that Group Laboratories were not happy about the supplying of small quantities. The wholesalers would not stock Group Laboratories lines.

It was finally decided to acquaint Guild members of the position.

Cutex Swivel Lipsticks No. 277.—Wholesale price reduced from 52/- to 42/- doz. One 277 will be given free for every four held.

Amphotabs "Improved".—New pack introduced without warning. A complaint regarding this matter had been received.

It was decided to get a statement from Wyeth concerning Amphotabs "improved," etc., and to publish it in the Guild Service Bulletin.

Manufacturers of Ethicals—Policies Regarding Obsolescent Stock—Enquiry.—The time was appropriate to send a letter to every manufacturer of ethicals, asking for a statement of their policy in respect of their products, obsolescent stock, etc.

Roussel's policy was to accept back all obsolescent stock for full credit. Abbotts would receive back all full packs for full credit.

Manufacturers should be asked to declare themselves.

(B) Pricing.—Publication of larger sizes of ethicals in P.P. Lists.—Mr. Thomas said it was desirable to request the Pricing Supervisor to include in the P.P. List the 250 packs of certain ethicals. Certain ethicals were being prescribed in the larger sizes and New South Wales needed publication of prices in the P.P. List. This was agreed.

Publication in Retail List of Hanimex Photographics. It was decided to refer this matter to the Pricing Sub-Committee.

Dispensing Fee.—Mr. Thomas referred to the necessity for the revision of dispensing fees—upward.

Refurnishing of Board Room.—Mr. Feller read a letter which he had received from the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W., setting out the Society's recommendation in relation to the refurnishing of the Board Room and the Secretary's office.

It was resolved that the Treasurer of the Guild and the Treasurer of the Society be empowered to go ahead with the refurnishing.

"Gilseal" Infra-Red Lamps.—It was reported that the lamps were to be extensively advertised.

"Akta-Vite" Month.—It was decided to publish reference to Akta-Vite Month in the Guild Service Bulletin.

Max Factors.—Mr. Jordan said that Max Factors were now issuing an itemised invoice with the goods in the parcel.

Riley Williams Colinated Foam and Velmol.—It was reported that the margins had been cut. This had been referred to the Merchandising Department for attention.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. Joseph Alafaci, St. Marys; Barry John Byrne, Surry Hills; Peter John Lawler, Dubbo; Peter Learmont, Cooma; John Edwin Moore, Bronte; Edwin John Poulton, Regents Park; John Rupert Salmon, Wagga Wagga; John F. Robinson, Wentworthville.

## VICTORIA

#### PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members in Victoria desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Editor (FJ 5161).

Mr. K. Barrow's pharmacy is at Mirama Court at the corner of Whitehorse and Mitcham Roads, Mitcham.

During Mr. J. Boltin's trip abroad, Mr. D. Prince will be in charge of his pharmacy at Footscray.

Mr. P. J. Tissot has appointed Miss P. Pusterla manager of his pharmacy in the Subway, Melbourne.

Mr. F. C. Springsteen is now manager of Mr. Val Preston's pharmacy, Reservoir.

During Mrs. O. T. Powell's absence abroad, Mr. P. Bath will manage her pharmacy at Port Fairy.

Mr. Cyril Hodgson Whiteley, Marine parade, Lorne, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace. Congratulations.

Wedding.—The marriage of Miss Joan Isobel Pollock to Mr. Peter Druce, of Sydney, was celebrated at St. Cuthbert's Church, Ballarat, on March 29. We extend our congratulations.

Major D. F. Lloyd, pharmaceutical chemist from Queensland and at present stationed at Southern Command Headquarters in Melbourne, has applied for admission, and been accepted, as a student for the Fellowship Course conducted by the College of Pharmacy.

Chemist Robbed.—A small safe containing £50, stolen from Mr. J. B. Daly's chemist shop in Buckley street, Essendon, during a week-end this month, was found lying in grass beside St. Albans road, Sunshine. The door had been broken open and letters and documents were strewn on the grass.

#### MANAGERS AND RELIEVERS: MARCH LIST

The following notifications have been received:-

The following notifications have been received.—				
Reliever	Pharmacy			
Adamson, Miss L	. Miss M. Rollinson, Romsey Miss A. M. Mackenzie, St. Kilda			
Ainslie, Mrs. W. M.	Mr. I. L. Field, Brighton,			
Alexander, Mr. D.	Mr. F. Raven, Moonee Ponds			
Aplin, Mrs. L	Mr. G. B. Campbell, Mt. Waver- lev			
Benporath, Mr. L	Mr. H. M. Shepherd, Sth. Melb.			
Broome, Miss J	Mr. A. D. Munro, Pakenham E.			
Doobson Was II	Mr. H. C. Bray, Cowes			
Buchanan, Mrs. V Casey, Mr. B. L	Mr. I. A. Bray, Bentleigh Mr. W. H. Lawson, Glenroy			
Casey, MI. D. M	Mr. G. L. Belleville, Fitzroy			
Crawford, Mr. J	Mrs. H. E. Hawkins, Balwyn			
Curtis, Mr. G. L	Mr. D. C. Briggs, Yarrawonga			
Daniel, Mr. J	Mr. A. Krantz, Melbourne Messrs. Bartold & Lowell, War-			
	burton			
Davies, Mr. R. P	Mr. R. F. Dodds, Camberwell			
Donoghue, Mr. J	Mr. C. M. Davies, Morwell			
Douglas, Mr. R	U.F.S. Dispensary, Ararat Mr. P. F. Cram, Casterton			
Digby, Mr. J. W	Mr. A. C. Taylor, Seddon			
Evans, Miss Enid	Mr. J. Barrow, E. St. Kilda			
	Mr. W. J. A. Macmillan, Elsternwick			
Ferry, Mrs. L	Mrs. G. N. Tostevin, Balwyn			

Reliever	Pharmacy
Fleming, Mr. J Frydman, Mr. J	U.F.S. Dispensary, Thornbury Mr. W. G. Wilson, Hampton
Gelb, Mr. J. J	Miss C. Cameron, Footscray
G 1 14 D 11 D	Mr. A. P. Fry, Braybrook
Gerrand, Mr. B. H. B.	Mr. G. B. Chappill, Heyfield
Caldhang Mn A H	Mr. I. C. Poud Pinguood
Goldberg, Mr. A. H.	Mr. R. H. Trounce, Horsham Mr. J. C. Boyd, Ringwood Mrs. J. V. Cohen, Malvern
Gorr, Mrs. E. C Gray, Miss B	Miss W. Cook, Eaglehawk
Hoggart Miss I M	Miss J. W. Ross, Glenhuntly
Hoggart, Miss J. M Jacono, Mr. J. A Jarvis, Miss	Mr. B. D. O'Donnell, Thornbury
Jarvis Miss	Mr. R. A. Hayes, W. Ivanhoe
Katos, Mr. S	Mr. R. Warnecke, Balaclava
Kemp Miss J	Mr. J. F. Larsen, Highett
Kenney, Mr. W. R. A. Lang, Mr. I. D.	Mr. J. F. Larsen, Highett Mr. A. E. Moore, Bentleigh
Lang, Mr. I. D	Mr. A. F. Lalor, Avoca
Lennon, Mr. C. B	Mr. R. W. B. Long, Preston
Lindell, Mr. E	Mr. H. Clarkson, Brunswick
Lund, Mr. L	Mr. D. J. Worland, Collingwood
Lyons, Miss S	Taylor & Taylor, Ballarat
Matthews, Mrs. M	Mr. B. J. Daniel, M. Camberwell
McAlpin, Miss M. J McCarty, Miss M	Miss V. Denton, Hawthorn
	U.F.S. Dispensary, Brunswick Pardey & Co., Geelong
McDonald, Mr. D	Mr K Williams Ringwood
Miller, Miss J.	Mr. K. Williams, Ringwood Miss N. Holdsworth, Richmond
Mitchell, Mrs. M.	Mr. A. H. Mansell, Glenferrie
Mitchell, Mrs. M Murphy, Miss	Mr. G. R. Hughes, South Yarra
Noonan, J	Mr. K. F. Shoebridge, Mt.
	Beauty
Parish, Mr. M	Mr. D. Hornsby, Birregurra
Pitman, Mr. I.	Mack's Pharmacy, Sth. Melb.
Redapple, Mr. A	Mr. I. E. Jacob, Richmond
Rennie, Mrs	Box Hill Hospital, Box Hill
Roberts, Mr. K Rooney, Miss B	Estate of H. Jones, Oakleigh Mr. C. L. Mitton, Kensington
Rosenthal, Mr. K. J.	Mr. J. G. Roberts, Brighton
Rutherford, Mr. D.	Mr. J. W. Pollock, Alexandra
	Mr. B. N. Smith, Castlemaine
Shaw, Mr. A	Mr. A. Y. S. Wilson, Nyah West
Shannon, Mr. J. D.	Mr. J. Sharwood, Mitcham
Stevenson, Mr. R. G.	Mr. C. G. Pollock, Yea
Swift, Mr. A	Mr. E. P. Hynes, Colac
V 36- D	Pardey & Co., Geelong
Vanner, Mr. D	Mr. W. H. Lawson, Glenroy Mr. P. M. Balding, Mansfield
Whittaker, Miss E Winch, Miss N. M	Mr. J. D. Kirkpatrick, N. Fitzroy
**	Mr. L. Levy, St. Kilda
Wrobel, Mr. M	Mack's Pharmacy, Sth. Melb.
	Mr. A. Markov, Carlton
Zandle, Mr. M	Mr. B. M. Miles, East Kew
	Mr. C. P. Wood, Box Hill

#### Business Changes

Mr. K. G. Smith advised having entered into a partnership with his wife on taking over Miss R. Walker's pharmacy in Camberwell. They will continue to trade as Buckhurst's pharmacy.

Mr. G. F. Troup has opened a new pharmacy at 406 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne. Mr. P. Simmons will manage the Ascot Vale pharmacy.

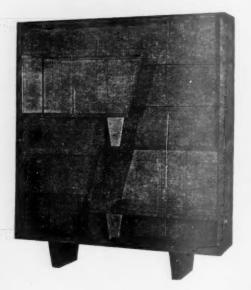
Mr. R. D. Tyndall advised change of address from 76 to 78-80 High Street, Kangaroo Flat.

New pharmacies were opened at the addresses indicated:—

Mr. R. A. Clementson, Cumming's pharmacy, 805 Pascoe Vale Road, Glenroy.

Mr. K. R. McIntyre, 128 Campbell Street, Swan Hill. Mrs. M. E. Grant, Mountain View Road, Briar Hill.

# A Winning Double



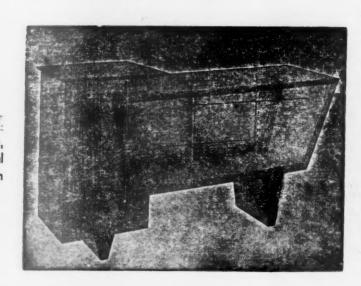
# £95-10-0 Wall Unit

6 ft. long, 6 ft. 9 in. high, 15 in. deep. Any size built to order.

### YOUR INSPECTION INVITED

# £79-17-6 Display Unit

6 ft. long, 3 ft. 6 in. high, I ft. II in. deep. Beautiful Sliced Maple and Ash Polished Natural Colour.



#### BOSTON SHOPFITTINGS PTY. LTD.

64 SYDNEY ROAD, BRUNSWICK, N.10, VIC.
Established 1898

FW 1414 - - FW 6667

The following pharmacies have changed hands:-

Mr. D. B. Railton, from Mr. L. J. Gough, London's pharmacy, 17 Melrose Street, Sandringham.

Mr. H. C. Loftus, from Mr. G. W. Hines, Main Street, Maldon.

Mr. and Mrs. K. G. Smith, from Miss R. Walker, Buckhurst's pharmacy, cor. Burke and Burwood Roads, Camberwell.

Mr. J. Chalmers, from Mr. J. McGurgan, 303 Buckley Street, Essendon.

Mr. J. G. Embury, from Mr. J. L. Blyth, 150 Tennyson Street, Elwood.

Mr. J. B. Rewell, from Mr. J. R. Hopkins, Aitken Street, Gisborne,

Mr. A. J. Broberg, from Mr. C. V. T. Bowen, 160 Ferguson Street, Williamstown.

Mr. R. G. Stevenson, from Mr. L. W. Read, Eildon.

Mr. S. G. Robson, of Hamilton, has purchased Mr. J. H. Rountree's pharmacy in the same town. Mr. Robson will carry on the two businesses, at 164 and 116

Gray Street, respectively, as from May 5.

Mr. D. K. Hazard has purchased the pharmacy of Mr.
D. MacG. Barker at 33 Atherton Road, Oakleigh.

#### MR. C. C. WALLIS - AN APPRECIATION

The resignation of Mr. C. C. Wallis last month from the Board of Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. (P.D.L.) marked the termination of 39 years' outstanding service in that capacity. In other spheres of official work for pharmacy, too, it can truly be said of Mr. Wallis that he served his profession to the utmost.

Mr. Cuthbert Charles Wallis (better known to his many friends as "Bert") qualified at the Victorian Final Examination in March, 1905. For many years he was in partnership with his father, the late Charles Wallis, at Toorak Road, Toorak, and it is not quite ten years since Mr. Wallis sold that business to Mr. A. L. Hull.

P.D.L., the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, the Journal, P.A.T.A. — all at some time, and for a period all concurrently — he served in one capacity or another. His introduction to pharmaceutical organisation work was through the Metropolitan Chemists' Association of Victoria, a very live body at the time. Then, in January, 1919, he became a Director of P.D.L. When the first P.D.L. Chairman, Frank Buckhurst, died in 1929, Mr. Wallis became Vice-Chairman to Duncan Rankin, whom he succeeded as Chairman on Mr. Rankin's death in 1945. After holding the office of Chairman for four years, Mr. Wallis retired as Chairman in 1949, but he continued as a Director of the company until February this

His long experience was freely called upon by his colleagues on the P.D.L. Board, who valued his wise counsel. They appreciated also his never-failing courtesy and uniformly friendly manner. Therefore it was with very sincere regret that his colleagues on the P.D.L.

Board accepted his resignation.

Mr. Wallis was a member of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria for a number of years, and was President of the Board during the period 1933 to 1935. Somewhat earlier he had become Chairman of Directors of The Australasian Pharmaceutical Publishing Company Ltd., and in that same series of the depression years, when price cutting was rampent, he had a very worrying time as Chairman of P.A.T.A.

A regular attender at meetings of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia and New Zealand (as it was then called), Mr. Wallis made friends in all States of the Commonwealth, and everywhere he enjoyed the highest respect and esteem of those he met.

His many friends, both in Victoria and in the other

States, will regret to learn that failing health has forced Mr. Wallis to relinquish his last official position in pharmacy, and all hope that release from official cares and responsibilities will enable him to recover strength and enjoy the years of his retirement.

#### ARMY NOTES

Mr. Peter Tuohy, who qualified at the Final Examination in November, 1957, has accepted a Commission with the Commonwealth Military Forces, R.A.A.M.C. He has been called up for full-time military duty for three months and will be stationed at Puckapunyal. A pharmaceutical service will therefore again be available for the troops there.

Mr. Harry Gresswell, who holds a Commission in the Army Service Corps, has been called up for full-time duty and will be attached to the Medical Corps R.A.A.M.C.

#### TRAVELLING OVERSEAS

Mr. Charles Farnbach, Chief Pharmaceutical Officer in Victoria for the Commonwealth Department of Health, sailed for London on the "Oronsay" on March 22. He is on long service leave and will be away for some six months.

Mr. G. G. Jewkes, who recently retired from the post of Chief Pharmaceutical Officer for the Commonwealth,

is also a passenger on the "Oronsay.

Mr. Farnbach is a Victorian. He qualified in March, 1920, served in the two world wars, and for some considerable time before joining the Health Department conducted a retail pharmacy.

#### INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION

The following candidates passed the Intermediate Examination held in February:—

Examination held in February:—
Baquie, B. J.; Blackie, B. J.; Buksh, N; Butterworth, D. R.; Choo, J. T. W.; Cowing, Miss B. M.; Devagunam, M.; Donkin, I. M.; Douglas, J. M.; Duffus, G. J.; Engish, Miss L. M.; Fabinski, Miss L.; Gartlan, Miss M. A.; Grossbard, H.; Gunn, Miss M.; Harris, D. A.; Howard, P. D.; Hucker, Miss C. D.; Jodell, Miss M.; Johnson, Miss C. A.; Jones, Miss F. E.; Jones, H. F.; McKillop, J. H.; Marks, G. C.; Miller, D. M; Moore, Miss J. E., Morgan, M.; Morrow, Miss W. D.; O'Loughlin, B. W.; Prigg, W. L.; Robson, Miss M. A.; Saltmarsh, J. W.; Shaw, R. W.; Thompson, G. W.; Watson, I. G.; Werner, R. H.; White, R. J.; Widdicombe, A. J.; Woodley, A. G.

#### THE PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA Final Examination-February/March, 1958

The following candidates obtained passes:-Patricia Frances Anchen, Abraham Benporath, John Solomon Beness, Helen Elizabeth Bradshaw, Desmond Barry Carter, Margaret Florence Chapman, Jeanette Ross Fewtrell, Irene Rebecca Fink, Kevin Michael Fitzsimon, John Ian Gardiner, Janette Joy Gourlay, Byron Guthrie, John Hartley, Deidre Jeanette Hiatt, Lloyd Vivian Hocking, John Charles Holland, Peter James Hunt, John Leslie Blair Keane, Kok Chaing Khoo, Douglas Campbell Knight, Noel Main, Judith Manning, Weston Grantly Marsh, Alan Douglas McKnight, Neil Wighton Naismith, Janet Nickell, Denis Joseph O'Brien, Gaetano Giuseppe Pagliaro, Ronald Keith Patterson, Margaret Hannah Pincus, David Prince, Dorothy Kathleen Rea, Wallace George Smith, Isabel Ann Simmons, Henry George Spiers, Anthony James Struth, John Kingsley Waring, Norman Ernest Charles Williams and Jack Yow Fook Wong.

#### FINE FOR ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF PENICILLIN

Joseph William Cook, 36 years of age, of no fixed place of abode, was charged in the Fitzroy Court of Petty Sessions on February 27 with having been illegally in

possession of a Specified Drug, namely Penicillin. He was convicted and fined £10, in default 14 days' imprisonment.

Evidence was given by Detective R. Kyte-Powell, of the Police Drug Bureau, that he was present when the accused was questioned about another matter. In the breast pocket of accused's jacket he found two syringes of penicillin and intimated to Cook that he was charged with having the syringes in possession without having obtained them lawfully. Evidence in corroboration was given by Senior-Constable R. W. Askwith, of Fitzroy.

#### THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

#### New Rule Regarding Admission to Fourth Year Classes

In future students who do not complete the Intermediate Examination at the end of their Third Year, or at the supplementary examination in February, will not be permitted to proceed to the Fourth Year lectures. This was decided by the Council of the Society, after considering a recommendation from the Examiners that no student who failed in two subjects at the February Intermediate Examination should be admitted to Fourth Year classes in 1958.

After discussing the recommendation the Council decided not to implement it this year because of the practice in the past and the absence of notice of the change.

The Council has recorded also its intention of tightening the requirements for proceeding from one year to the next in the earlier part of the course. Details are being worked out and will be announced shortly. One of the reasons for this change in practice is that experience has shown that the best interest of the students is not served by allowing them to proceed to an advanced year before satisfactorily completing the subjects of the preceding year.

#### ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF SPECIFIED DRUG

Mrs. Annie Laurie Shaw, of Reservoir, was proceeded against in the Preston Court of Petty Sessions on February 26, on a charge "that she had, contrary to the Dangerous Drugs Regulations 1930 as amended by the Dangerous Drugs Regulations 1947, in her possession a Specified Drug, to wit Sulphadiazine without having lawfully obtained such drug under the provisions of the Regulations."

Evidence was given by Detective-Sergeant Donald Stewart Ritchie, Detective-Sergeant at Sunshine, that on January 17, in company with two detectives, he searched the house at Reservoir, where he saw the defendant. In a cupboard he found the sulphadiazine tablets and asked her if they belonged to her. In reply to a question she said she got them from a chemist without a prescription and "talked him into giving them to her." Further questioned she said she was aware that she could only obtain the tablets on the written prescription of a medical practitioner.

A fine of £5 was imposed.

### LOCAL ADVERTISING: CAUTION SOMETIMES NECESSARY

In recent months P.D.L. has furnished legal advice to some members who have complained that the terms verbally agreed upon for advertising in leaflets or pamphlets to be distributed in their districts have been broken, and that notwithstanding this breach of agreement they had been called upon to pay the full amount due under the orders they had signed—but of which, unfortunately, they had not a copy.

In the cases under notice it has been represented to

each chemist approached that his advertisement would be the sole chemist announcement in the particular leaflet or pamphlet distributed in his district. Complaints have come that on distribution of the publication, it has been found that the advertisement of another chemist in the same district has been included as well. Not having a copy of any signed agreement, these chemists have been on very insecure ground in seeking financial relief.

Some points to keep in mind when itinerant advertising salesmen call are:—

- 1. If it were represented that the Commissioner of Police, for instance, had given his imprimatur to some publication, do not hesitate to make enquiry direct to him, because the type of endorsement he may have given might be quite different from what has been represented to you. The same would apply to any other public official.
- 2. See that any special provisions, such as sole rights for a particular district, are written into any contract or agreement tendered to you for signature, and do not sign until you see those provisions written in.
- 3. Insist upon being furnished with a signed copy of any order which you have signed, and make sure it includes any additions such as those referred to.

### CHEMIST AND DOCTOR CONVICTED ON CONSPIRACY CHARGE

After an eight-day hearing in the Geelong Court of Petty Sessions, Dr. Roy Ronald Collyer Easdown and David Hornsby, pharmaceutical chemist, both of Birregurra, were each fined £100 and ordered to pay 120 guineas costs after Mr. E. Walsh, S.M., had found them guilty on a charge of conspiracy.

Both men were charged with having between July 1, 1955, and March 28, 1956, conspired together to defraud the Commonwealth Government of sums totalling £97/8/8 by submitting to the Department of Health false claims under the National Health Act for payment in respect of the supply of Thalazole tablets.

Both defendants pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charge.

Both defendants pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charge. In giving his verdict Mr. Walsh said, "I will say that I do not regard this as a type of case where imprisonment is necessary."

During the hearing Dr. Easdown admitted in the witness box that he had substituted Thalazole tablets for non-free medical aids to help old age pensioners, but he denied that Hornsby had known anything about his practice.

Hornsby denied that he had been told of the doctor's substitution practice prior to the time when the investigators started to make their inquiries.

The Magistrate adjourned 19 other charges against the defendants to a date not exceeding six months.

Notice of appeal against the decision of the Court has been given. Mr. J. Starke, Q.C., and Mr. J. E. Cullity (instructed by Cunningham and Larkins, of Colac) appeared for Easdown, and Mr. Cullity appeared for Hornsby. Mr. D. N. Campbell, Q.C., and Mr. W. O. Harris (instructed by H. E. Renfree, Commonwealth Crown Solicitor) appeared for the Crown.

#### UNREGISTERED PRACTITIONER AND PHARMA-CEUTICAL CHEMIST FINED

#### Breaches of Poisons Act

A 64-year-old German-born doctor, unregistered in Australia, and the proprietress of a St. Kilda pharmacy, were fined a total of £100 at St. Kilda court on March 25 for breaches of the Poisons Act.

Arthur Sonnenberg, of Williams Road, Prahran, was fined £15 for supplying a specified drug without author-



#### for carefree curls!

Aerosol packed, it's the lighter, more-lasting hair spray women have been waiting for! The lilting french perfume stays 'fresh'... never goes 'stale' on your hair as some inferior brands do. Lanolin base gives added lustre... keeps hair from drying out, going brittle!

#### ORDER STOCKS FROM:

N.S.W.: Eastman's Pharmacal Co. Pty. Ltd., Pacific Highway, Greenwhich, sole distributors. Also ALL leading wholesalers.

VIC.: R. G. Turnley & Son Pty, Ltd., 266 Flinders Street, Melbourne QLD.: Norris Agencies Pty, Ltd., 5 Wharf Street, Brisbane.

N.Z.: Frank Stevens, 53 Fort Street, Auckland, C.1
W.A.: L. J. Mitchell, 41 Barrack Street, Perth.

S.A.: Arthur Searcey & Son Ltd., Grote Street, Adelaide,

Manufactured by Decore Products Pty. Ltd. 516 Kent Street, Sydney

WHEN YOU ARE ASKED FOR VITAMIN TABLETS COMPARE THE FORMULA AND SUPPLY

TABLETS'

# B.R.A.N.

Formula :-- Thiamin HCL. 10 mgm.

Riboflavine 5 mgm. Ascorbic Acid 75 mgm. Nicotinic Acid 50 mgm.

Dosage: One tablet per day in most conditions.

Cost to patient per day is reasonable.

Packs available: Bottles of 25, 50, 100, 250, 500, 1000.

(BULL)

Original formula as used in leading hospitals.

Note: Nicotinic Acid has other properties than as a Vitamin. As a vasodilator it has been employed in peripheral vascular disease, angina pectoris, chilblains, etc.

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ity, £30 for being in possession of a specified drug and £10 for being in possession of a dangerous drug.

Mr. Elvish, S.M., said that Sonnenberg's possession of a dangerous drug was not a serious breach of the Act, as he was satisfied that Sonnenberg had no intention of using the drug.

Miss Allison Mackenzie, proprietress of a pharmacy at Wellington Street, St. Kilda, was fined £40 on two charges of supplying specified drugs to Sonnenberg, without prescription, between October 2, 1955, and August 23, 1957.

She was also fined £5 for failing to record all transactions in dangerous drugs between March 5, 1957, and August 3, 1957.

Both defendants pleaded not guilty to the charges.

Kenneth William Raymond Plummer, an inspector for the Pharmacy Board, told the court that he went to Sonnenberg's address on August 22 last year and stated that he was suffering from lack of sleep and a nervous condition.

He asked Sonnenberg to give him some capsules which "had done wonders for a friend." Sonnenberg gave him some capsules containing the specified drug, dilantin.

A later search of a medicine chest in Sonnenberg's home revealed that he was in possession of the dangerous drug, morphine sulphate.

Sonnenberg was ordered to pay costs of £19/2/6 and Miss Mackenzie was ordered to pay £15/14/6 costs.

#### DOCTOR'S FAILURE TO SUPPLY CHEMIST WITH D.D. PRESCRIPTION

A doctor and a chemist were fined at Footscray Court on March 24 on dangerous drug charges.

Dr. James Newman Shelton, 64, of Pridham Street, Maidstone, was fined £10 for having prescribed a dangerous drug to a chemist and having failed to give a written prescription within 24 hours.

He pleaded not guilty.

Walter John Keyte, chemist, of Rosamond Road, Maidstone, was fined £10 for having failed as a chemist to record transactions in connection with dangerous drugs and £5 for having failed to store dangerous drugs apart from other goods.

He pleaded guilty.

Senior-Detective J. R. G. Salisbury, of the Drug Bureau at Russell Street C.I.B., said he questioned Shelton at his surgery in Pridham Street, on January 9.

He said Shelton admitted that on December 30 last he ordered by telephone a supply of morphine sulphate from Keyte and failed to produce a written prescription.

Shelton said that on December 30 last a woman patient came to his home in great pain and she needed a form of morphia urgently.

His wife telephoned the prescription, Shelton said.

He told Mr. K. McDonald, S.M., that the matter "slipped his mind" when he took a short holiday break during the New Year.

Detective C. H. S. Taylor, of the Police Drug Bureau said that on January 8 he inspected the dangerous drug cupboard in Keyte's pharmacy in Rosamond Road and found other substances in the cupboard with the drugs.

Keyte had three prescriptions for dangerous drugs on file which had not been entered in the dangerous drugs register, Detective Taylor said.

Keyte that on March 24 the omissions from his regis-

ter were an oversight due to pressure of work.

He said the other substances in the dangerous drugs cupboard were poisons which he knew should not have been there.

#### VICTORIAN CHEMISTS' SUB-BRANCH R.S.S.A.I.L.A.

#### Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the sub-branch was held at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, on March 13.

Reports were submitted by the Treasurer, Secretary and the President (Mr. L. B. Allen) who, in his report, referred briefly to the activities of the sub-branch during

Mr. Allen referred particularly to the response which members had made to the appeal to be present on the occasion of the Setting of the Foundation Stone of the War Memorial College of Pharmacy by His Excellency General Sir Dallas Brooks, in October last.

The presence and bearing of the members on this memorable occasion had been commented on very favourably by all who had been present on this day.

Election of office-bearers:

President: L. B. Allen.

Vice-Presidents: R. T. Holdsworth, F. C. Wittman.

Hon. Secretary: A. N. Dean. Treasurer: R. H. Borowski.

Committee: Messrs. A. E. Jaggs, C. N. McLeod, N. D. A. Kinnear, D. Mulcahy, S. H. Henshall, R. Khyatt, T. Perry.

Hon. Auditor: Mr. T. G. Allen.

Delegates: No. 1A District Board-Messrs. F. C. Wittman and R. Khyatt.

Anzac Dinner.—The meeting confirmed arrangements which had been made for the Annual Anzac Dinner, to be held at the Danish Club, Beaconsfield Parade, Middle Park, on Tuesday, April 22.

General Business.-With the possibility of the commencement of building of the new College of Pharmacy being imminent, the members present discussed possible means of raising finance to furnish and equip the room which has been set aside in this building for use by the sub-branch.

After considerable discussion the matter was left with the committee to further consider and report to the next general meeting of members.

At the close of the meeting refreshments were served and members took the opportunity to get together and discuss items of mutual interest.

#### NEW REGULATIONS FOR NURSES

New regulations under the Nurses Act 1956 were published in the Government Gazette dated March 1, 1958.

These regulations provide that any person who successfully completes the final examination in any branch of nursing and who completes the prescribed period of training, on submission of a certificate from the training school, shall be registered in the appropriate part of

A person who desires to be registered with the Council and who was entitled to registration in any branch of nursing under the Act now repealed, but whose name was not on a register or roll at the commencement of that Act, or who has been wholly or partly trained in any branch of nursing in any part of the world other than Victoria, may apply for registration.

A person who has training and experience or training or experience sufficient to enable that person to practise in the Government and who desires to be registered, but is not entitled so to do under any other provision of the Act, may apply for registration also.

The governing bodies of hospitals, mental hospitals, institutions or schools or other places which may be wholly or partly used for the training of persons in any branch of nursing, but which are not approved under Act No. 6035, are required to make application for approval to the Nursing Council.

Persons wishing to enter for training at a training

school shall have attained the prescribed age and shall be interviewed and selected for training by the matron or other responsible nursing officer of the training school.

Conditions governing the courses for tuberculosis nursing aides and the general course for nursing aides are laid down.

Provision is made for the issue of annual practising certificates.

Badges and headdress may be worn only with authority and in accordance with the diagrams set out in the regulations.

The annual fee for a practising certificate is 10/-.

Details of the curriculum and syllabus for nursing aides are set out in schedules to the regulations.

# "THE BRADMAN OF WOMEN'S CRICKET" Miss Betty Wilson Works in Guild Office

By Keith Attiwill

Few members of the Victorian Branch of the Guild are aware that the attractive, suntanned, and smiling senior clerk in their Branch headquarters at Guild House, Melbourne, is becoming widely known as "The Bradman of women's cricket."

She is Miss Betty Wilson, of Clifton Hill, whose prodigious feats with bat and ball in the recent Test matches against the English women cricketers have given women's cricket its greatest boost in Australia. Betty Wilson, veteran of 10 Tests, was described in the Melbourne "Sun News-Pictorial" of March 11 as "one of the greatest women cricketers of all time after a great all-round performance in Adelaide yesterday."

In the third Test against England on March 10, she scored a Test record of 127 runs and dismissed England's three top bats for a total of four runs.

For years I had heard vaguely that this Betty Wilson, who has been described by Harry Hopman as "a natural sportswoman, was as far removed from the hit-and-giggle type of girl cricketer as—well, as I am removed from Peter Thomson's class on a golf course. If you compare this photograph, which shows the grim determination of Betty (she has gained newspaper fame, because the sports writers just use that one name to identify her) batting in a Test match, with the other portrait, you will be impressed by the accuracy of Harry Hopman's description.

You will have read something about the clash as the greatest stars of Britain's women's cricket were toppled by the brilliant and tireless Betty. Take the stage in the Adelaide Test, after Australia was all out for 292, and England at stumps the previous day had avoided the follow-on by being four wickets down for 156: Betty took control of the attack. Her "victims" included the English captain Mary Duggan, whom she had caught for 2. In her most inspired burst of bowling Betty's total was 3/4 off eight overs.

When the Australian innings resumed on March 10. Wilson (yes, that's Betty) was 106 not out and the total 5/248. Wilson and Joyce Christ, of N.S.W., settled down to a sparkling scoring rate to bring Australia's 250 runs up in 331 minutes. In 23 minutes, Wilson had passed former England captain Mollie Hide's Test record of 124 not out (Sydney (1949). Betty was clean bowled soon after by England's most successful bowler, Helene Hegarty, for 127, scored in 238 minutes.

Miss Wilson, who lives with her mother at Clifton Hill, one of the inner Melbourne suburbs, went to England with the Australian women's Test team in 1951. She stayed on for a "working holiday" and to see the Coronation, and was absent for about two years. She joined the clerical staff of the Victorian Guild Office in

Betty Wilson gets as much work out of the wicket as Bruce Dooland, according to what Clarrie Grimmett, the great Australian slow bowler, told Harry Hopman.

Betty's father was a "backyard" cricketer, and when she was just able to swing a very junior bat he gave her batting, bowling and fielding practice. She began with the Collingwood Club when she was aged 10, and later transferred to Clarendon, of which she is captain.

At the height of her great career, and having scored centuries in every class of cricket in which she has played, Betty does not believe in "hanging on." This, she says, will be her last season.



Betty Wilson makes a powerful on-side shot.
("Herald" photo.)



Betty Wilson as Guild members know her.

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#### VICTORIA—Continued

#### P.D.L. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr. D. A. Lees, who is in business at 22 The Mall, West Heidelberg, has been appointed a Director of P.D.L. to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. C. C. Wallis. Mr. Lees was welcomed at the meeting of the Directors held on March 19.

Because of continued difficulty in obtaining a reliever to take charge during his absence, Mr. C. C. Fewtrell, of Geelong, has found it necessary to resign his position as a Director of P.D.L. The resignation was accepted with regret at the March meeting of the Directors.

### ASSISTANCE TO WIDOWS OR DEPENDANTS OF CHEMISTS

P.D.L. has followed the practice of offering advice and assistance to widows or dependants of deceased members. In particular, a list of matters that should be attended to immediately following a member's death is on hand and is forwarded to the widow at the time of her husband's death.

Recently a member made the suggestion that a copy of this programme of advice be made available to chemists, upon request, so that it might be filed with a Will to provide an immediate source of advice and instruction to those who would have the responsibility of looking after the business affairs of the deceased chemist.

The Directors of P.D.L. endorsed this suggestion. Accordingly, any chemist who would like to have the information in advance to file with his Will may obtain a copy on request to the Secretary, P.D.L., Fourth Floor, "Guild House," 18-22 St. Francis Street, Melbourne.

### OBITUARY Francis Valentine Murie

We regret to record the death at Epworth Hospital, on February 20, of Mr. F. V. Murie, who was part owner of the Murie pharmacies in St. Kilda, Elwood and Brighton.

The late Mr. Murie qualified at the Victorian Final Examination in September, 1918. Apart from being well known as a chemist, the late Mr. Murie was for many years President of the Victorian Football League Second Eighteens and also a delegate from the Second Eighteens to the First Eighteens, and he took a great interest in local business activities in his district of Elwood, where he resided.

We extend sincere sympathy to members of the family.

#### ADVERTISING BY VETERINARY SURGEONS

#### **New Regulations**

Regulations for the Veterinary Surgeons Acts relating to advertising by Veterinary Surgeons were published in the Government Gazette dated March 26, 1958.

Among the provisions are the following:-

1. A Veterinary Surgeon shall not have on or about his premises any signs which are illuminated by other than one white or blue fixed light not of the intermittent type.

than one write or blue like light and the mittent type.

2. A Veterinary Surgeon shall not exhibit any sign, plate or placard or other form of advertisement, advertising his name, profession, degree or degrees and hours of consultation except at premises at which he normally conducts his practice or at premises which he visits professionally at regular intervals not exceeding 30 days.

30 days.

3. No sign, plate or advertisement shall contain more than the Veterinary Surgeon's name, academic degree, the title "Veterinary Surgeon," or any like title, and the

hours of consultation and telephone number. It shall not exceed 1 foot in height or 2 feet in length.

4. A Veterinary Surgeon shall not publish or broadcast an advertisement other than a card or statement of his name, professional degree, place and hours for consultation, telephone number and professional title together with the statement that he is in practice or has commenced or resumed practice. There is a proviso that a company, firm or agency employing a Veterinary Surgeon or conducted by a Veterinary Surgeon, may advertise that it employs or is conducted by a Veterinary ary Surgeon.

5. Advertising by Veterinary Surgeons shall not be inserted more than once in any issue of a publication and shall not exceed one single column in width or

two inches in depth.

Printed stationery, including envelopes, may only state the name, registered qualifications, address, hours of attendance and telephone number of a Veterinary Surgeon.

Advertising Generally

No Veterinary Surgeon shall publish, or cause to be published, or be in any way concerned in the publishing of any of the following: (a) The fact that he is treating any individual case

or cases.

(b) Any claim by him of personal pre-eminence in the practice of veterinary science, or any matter commending or directing attention to his professional skill, knowledge, services, or qualifications.

(c) Anything derogatory of, or disparaging, any other Veterinary Surgeon with respect to the practice of this profession.

of his profession.

(d) Any claim of the use by him of exclusive or superior apparatus, methods, or material, in the practice of his profession.

Veterinary Surgeons may not advertise on the screens of theatres or upon any tram, train, omnibus or other public vehicle, nor on any programme, dodger, or circular intended for public circulation.

Professional Conduct

A Veterinary Surgeon shall not do or permit in the carrying on of his practice any act or thing which can reasonably be regarded as touting or calculated to attract business unfairly.

A Veterinary Surgeon shall not carry on practice in any place unless he or some other Veterinary Surgeon is in charge and give substantial attendance thereat dur-ing the normal business hours of his practice at that

place.

The maximum penalty for a breach of the Regulations

# THE FEDERATED PHARMACISTS ASSISTANTS' & DISPENSARY EMPLOYEES' GUILD OF AUSTRALIA (P.A.D.E.G.A.)

We are a non-political, professional association of pharmacists and apprentices who are employed in phar-The executive has decided that reports be submitted to the A.J.P. for publication. This is the first of those reports.

**Annual Meeting** 

The annual meeting was held at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on February 13.

Elections were held, resulting in the appointment of the following officials:

President: Mr. R. H. Wilson, 17 Hunter street, Black-

Senior Vice-President: Mr. A. T. Feely.
Junior Vice-President: Mr. R. Lex McArthur.

Secretary: Mr. J. H. Snow, 136 Cross street, West Footscray, W.12. Treasurer: Mr. J. W. Hayward, 110 Station street,

Port Melbourne. Trustees: Mr. V. I. Frank, Mr. H. A. Tregellas.

Committee Members: Mr. W. G. Mercer, Mrs. E. Auditors: Miss N. R. Clayton, Miss M. McGregor.

Wages Board Representatives were also elected.

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Resignation of Secretary .- Mr. M. A. Laird sent a letter of resignation to the meeting, stating that he was opening his own business. A motion to the effect that a letter of thanks be sent to Mr. Laird for his work as Secretary and Wages Board Representative was carried unanimously. Speakers said that Mr. Laird, more than anyone else, had given much time to the preparation of claims made on behalf of employees in pharmacy

Membership.-It was decided that the Secretary be asked to obtain a list of apprentices, chemists in business and a pharmaceutical register with the object of

compiling a list of employees.

Apprentice members agreed that P.A.D.E.G.A. make a definite approach to the Victorian Pharmacy Students' Association inviting them to communicate with the Secretary on any apprenticeship problems and informing them that members of P.A.D.E.G.A. represent employees on the wages boards which control their employment conditions.

Executive Meeting.—A meeting of the Executive was eld on March 17. There was a full attendance of nine held on March 17.

Committee members.

Membership.-The Secretary reported progress in the compiling of a prospective members list.

V.P.S.A.—It was decided that the Secretary with Mr. Lex McArthur attend the V.P.S.A. annual meeting-as invited-to inform them briefly on our Guild.

Notice Board.—Members decided that the present notice board be replaced and that the cost be inves-

Publicity.—Members agreed that Victorian pharmaceutical organisations be briefly informed of our purposes. The Secretary was also instructed to write to the Dean of the College of Pharmacy seeking the inclusion of P.A.D.E.G.A. with other pharmaceutical organisations

mentioned in the College course. The Year Book Committee and the "A.J.P." were also

to be approached.

Subscriptions to the Guild are £1 annually or 10/for apprentice members.

inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary: J. H. Snow, 136 Cross street, West Footscray, W.12.

#### THE LATE SIR THOMAS PEEL DUNHILL

Sir Thomas Peel Dunhill, who passed away in England on December 22, 1957, at the age of 81, was an Australian pharmacist who won great distinction for his work in the field of medicine.

T. P. Dunhill was born near the Victorian town of Kerang in 1876 and served his apprenticeship at the Kerang in 1876 and served his apprenticeship at the pharmacy of the late W. Mercer in Daylesford. He qualified just before the turn of the century in 1898. In 1904 Dunhill graduated M.B. with first-class honours from the University of Melbourne. When war broke out in 1914 he was surgeon to St. Vincent's Hospital, Melbourne. "The Lancet," in an obituary notice, says

"He served in France with the Royal Australian Army Medical Corps and before the end of the war he was appointed consulting surgeon to the British Expeditionary Force. For these services he was appointed C.M.G. in 1919. His war-time contacts with his British colleagues led to an invitation to join the surgical unit at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Soon afterwards he was appointed a full surgeon to the hospital.

'His first official appointment to the Royal Family was "His first official appointment to the Royal Family was made in 1933 when he was appointed surgeon-inordinary to King George V, and in 1939 he became one of the sergeant surgeons to King George VI. He was head of the surgeons attached to the Royal Household at the time of the King's illnesses in 1949 and 1951. Dunhill was appointed C.V.O. in 1919, and promoted K.C.V.O. in 1933 and G.C.V.O. in 1949.

"Within his own profession and specialty his work was recognised by his appointment to the Arris and Gale lectureship of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in 1931 and again in 1934, and to the Lettsomian lectureship of the Medical Society of London in 1937, and by the award of the society's Fothergill medal in 1941, and the Cecil Joll prize in 1948. He received an honorary M.D. from the University of Adelaide in 1935, and he was elected to the fellowship of the Australasian College of Surgeons the same year and to the honorary fellow-ship of the English college in 1939."

Other extracts from obituary notices are:

"Thomas Dunhill's name will live in history because he made outstanding contributions to the surgery of toxic goitre; but those of us who knew him well must recognise that this statement, though true, is but half, or even less than half the truth.'

'Dunhill was always anxious to learn by watching other masters of the craft at work. Returning home he would incorporate into his own system anything which he regarded as a technical improvement, and provided that the modification stood up to his critical appraisal, he would accept it as his standard procedure."

"He learned by example, and he taught by example. Formal lecturing he dreaded, and his publications, though models of clarity, cost him a stupendous amount of labour. Having given so much thought and attention to matters of detail, and having convinced himself that a certain method was the correct one, he was sometimes severe in his criticism of those who through thoughtlessness or ignorance did otherwise, and thus offended against some fundamental principle of surgery. attempt to live up to his high standards has been a stimulus to many a young surgeon, and the generation trained by him will realise that their efforts to perpetuate what they learned from him must be the most worthy tribute to his memory.

"He was a big man in many ways. He was a skilful and eminent surgeon but that was incidental. It was as a man that he was unique, for he developed and used his capacities to the limits of his mental and physical endowment, and gave himself unsparingly to help his fellow men to a happier and a more complete life-not men as a race or a community, but each man, woman, or child with whom he came in contact and especially each who appealed to him for help. To all he was sympathetic, courteous, and gentle, with a kindly sense of

#### VICTORIAN SOCIETY'S LOVING CUP

#### Loving Cups:

A large drinking vessel usually of silver, having two or more handles, by which it is readily passed from hand to hand amongst friends or guests assembled together, each of whom successively drinks from its contents, generally at the close of a banquet.

"In drinking the loving cup two adjacent persons always stand up together." Brenier, "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable."

Reproduced herewith is a photograph of the 18th century silver loving cup presented to the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, during the Centenary celebrations of the

Victorian Society.

A symbolic gift of this nature is of much interest and we are indebted to Mr. G. A. Thomson, Assistant Director of the National Gallery, Melbourne, for the following

notes on loving cups: Two-handled cups have a long history in English silver. They date from as early as 1533 and their design runs through many forms.

Candle-cups and porringers, used on the table, are among the earliest forms, but later examples appear to be mostly for trophy use.

This cup is very similar in form to one reproduced Jackson's "Illustrated History of English Plate," p. 727. It is described as "The Sydney Cup," and is hallmarked London 1736.

In form and handle formation the two pieces appear almost identical, but the Sydney cup has a cover and is decorated in the body with reponsee, whereas this cup has no cover and bears chased decoration.

The description is as follows:

"Bowl divided into two parts by a horizontal moulded band; the upper part is cylindrical slightly inverted lip." with The decoration is rococo in form. The handles are each formed of two tapering reversed and voluted scrolls, the top of the upper scroll being covered with a curved voluted leaf. It is massive rather than graceful in form, a thoroughly characteristic specimen of the period and not overburdened with applied decoration of the extravagantly incongruous value which distinguishes the rococo work of a few years later.

A curiosity of this piece is that it is not hall-marked. It is engraved inside the foot.

The law demanded marks only when a piece was offered for sale, and it may be that this piece was made as a direct commission, but would have thought the silversmiths would have insisted on identifying it as their work.





Students at the ceremony-Prize winners in front rows.

#### VICTORIAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

#### Inspiring Address at Opening Ceremony

An inspiring and thought-provoking address was delivered by the Hon. the Minister for Education, Mr. J. S. Bloomfield, M.L.A., at the official opening of the 1958 session of the Victorian College of Pharmacy on February 19. Unfortunately a transcript of this address is not available for publication, but some of the highlights which have special interest are given hereunder.

Mr. Bloomfield said that it occurred to him that he might base his talk to the students on the words in the motte of the Society as it appeared in its crest—"Cavendo Tutus," which, according to his memory, meant "Safety through taking care." He was impressed beyond



The Minister of Education congratulates prize winners Ian Pitman (left) and G. R. Leake.

his powers to express, at the amount of knowledge the pharmaceutical student was expected to acquire and digest. Pharmacy was a career calling for qualifications and qualities of the very highest order.

The profession lay in a field of knowledge which could be developed to the very greatest possible extent.

When one took into consideration the high responsibilities which a pharmaceutical chemist accepted and the dangers to the community of any carelessness by them, it was more than obvious that it required a very high degree of scientific training.

In their work they required also much technical skill and manual dexterity.

A chemist needed a working knowledge of no less than 13 Acts of Parliament and the relevant Regulations. Mr. Bloomfield said he discovered that from reading the syllabus, which included the subject of Forensic Pharmacy.

Business acumen was another requisite in the profession, but more important than the acquisition of knowledge was the possession of qualities which enabled one to be true, to live, to be happy and to lead a useful and valuable life. The chief ingredient which would enable his listeners to achieve success was devotion to their chosen career.

The greatest single gift that could be given to one man was to spend his life facing a challenge and at the same time to enjoy it.

Students today were fortunate to be growing up amongst conditions which made the world an interesting place and where there were opportunities of acquiring



The Minister of Education, the Honourable J. S. Bloomfield, M.L.A.



Presentation of Scholarship to Judith Whyte (First year)

a wealth of experience. Those listening to him had the opportunity of taking part at the very centre of an occupation which provided a potential for unlimited development.

One could not know at the beginning how important might be the contribution of pharmacy to the programme of world progress.

There was something about a member of a profession which did not apply to other people. He had an opportunity of acquiring knowledge in a specialised field that was not available to those round him. This specialised knowledge and skill gave him entry to a realm in which it was worth while charting a course. These were advantages which all professional men should rate very highly and should not misuse.

Another mark of a professional man was that his interests are intellectual and it is in this field that he seeks the solution of his problems.



Left to right: Russell Callister, Ian Pitman and G. R. Leake.

The test should always be on the basis of what is right—what is the principle of the thing, rather than what reward it will yield.

Professional men on the whole were activated by an interest in their work, and he suggested to those who were listening that the quality of their devotion to their work was the quality they would bring to their studies in pharmacy.

One thing he would wish for them, and something which was dear to his own heart, was that in their studies they would acquire a very real love of learning for its own sake.

If, within the College of Pharmacy, an urge for learning was developed—as he felt sure it would be—and minds were trained and inspired to seek knowledge for its own sake, the authorities would have succeeded in attaining a degree of citizenship which was highly desirable.

Mr. Bloomfield emphasised the necessity of resigning oneself to patience in working on problems. He said that as soon as anything became easy it became dull.

#### ADDITIONS TO THE REGISTER OF PROPRIETARY MEDICINES

The following additions to the Register of Proprietary Medicines were published in the Government Gazette on February 5, 1958, in accordance with the provisions of the Health Act 1956, section 265 (4).

		Date of
Distinctive Name of	Serial	Regis-
Proprietary Medicine	No.	tration
ABDEC Kapseals	6708	22/1/58
Acylanid Ampoules	7080	22/1/58
Acylanid Tablets	7081	22/1/58
Adrenalin in Oil Ampoules	6979	22/1/58
A.J.U. Pills	6790	22/1/58
Akineton Tablets	6710	22/1/58
A.L. Complex Vitamins	6788	22/1/58
A.L. Cough Linctus	6789	22/1/58
Alexander's Children's Cough Linctus	6838	22/1/58
Alexander's Dandruff Lotion	6839	22/1/58
Alexander's Influenza Mixture	6840	22/1/58
Allenburys Medicinal Orange Juice	0010	/ 2/00
Compound	6705	22/1/58
A.L. Soothing Syrup	6813	22/1/58
Ammonia and Senega Compound	6887	22/1/58
Analbalm	6946	22/1/58
Analgesic Balm	7000	22/1/58
Andrew's Bismuth Powder	6934	22/1/58
Antiseptic Ointment	6806	22/1/58
A.P.C. Mixture	6888	22/1/58
A.P.C. Mixture	6954	22/1/58
Argyrol Solution	6907	22/1/58
Argyrol Solution	0001	22/1/00
Tablets	6727	22/1/58
Tablets	0121	22/1/00
Tablets	6730	22/1/58
Tablets Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C) 250 mg.	0100	24/1/00
Tablets	6728	22/1/58
Tablets	0120	44/1/30
Tablete	6731	22/1/58
Tablets	7001	
Atkin's Tenie	6696	22/1/58
Atkin's Tonic	6772	22/1/58
		22/1/58
Avodex Tablets	6765	22/1/58
Ayrton's Insect Bite Cream	6804	22/1/58

349



a new synergistic combination of

CITRUS BIOFLAVONOID COMPLEX

ASCORBIC ACID (VITAMIN C)

for the prevention and therapy of common cold, influenza and virus infections of the upper respiratory tract (URTI).

NOW AVAILABLE IN TWO FORMS

#### IN TABLETS AND IN SYRUP

Each tablet and each teaspoonful contains

100 mg. of Citrus Bioflavonoid Complex 100 mg. of Ascorbie Acid

Tablets in vials of 25 Syrup in bottles of 3 fl. oz. (25 teaspoonsful)

\* Derived from Gitrus Fruits



# Andrews Laboratories Pty.

15 HAMILTON STREET. SYDNEY

MANUFACTURERS OF DRUGS AND FINE CHEMICALS

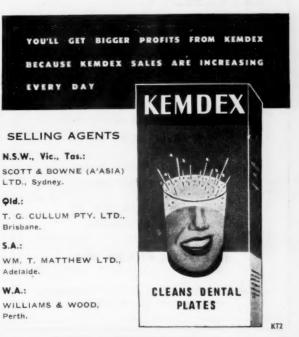
#### VICTORIA—Continued

		Date of
Distinctive Name of	Serial	Regis-
Proprietary Medicine	No.	tration
Al Corn and Wart Cure	6871	22/1/58
Bain's Indigestion Mixture Beacham's Bronchitis Mixture	6938	22/1/58
Beacham's Original McLean Stomach	6699	22/1/58
Powder	6833	22/1/58
Beacham's Stomach Mixture	6834	22/1/58
Beacham's Uni-Corn Remover	6835	22/1/58
Belladenal Suppositories	6688	22/1/58
Belladenal Tablets	6669 7047	22/1/58 22/1/58
Bellafoline Solution	7048	22/1/58
Bellafoline Suppositories	7049	22/1/58
Bellafoline Tablets	7050	22/1/58
Rellergal Tablets	7/51	22/1/58
Bell's Bronchitis Mixture	6904 7029	22/1/58 22/1/58
Billings Soothing Syrup	6785	22/1/58
Bimbined	6810	22/1/58
Bismatone	6872	22/1/58
Black Currant Linctus Blake's Kidney Tablets Blake's New Formula Pain-Rid Tablets	6848	22/1/58
Blake's Kidney Tablets	6924	22/1/58
Bliss Anti-Bacterial Dusting Powder.	6923 6741	22/1/58 22/1/58
Breatheeze	6994	22/1/58
Bronchitis Mixture	6927	22/1/58
Bronchitis Mixture	6929	22/1/58
Bronchitis Mixture	6929	22/1/58
Bronkfus	6931 6837	22/1/58 22/1/58
Brotchie's Special Nasal Drops No. 7	6817	22/1/58
Brotchie's Special Nasal Drops No. 9	6818	22/1/58
Bubbly Saline Powder	6831	22/1/58
Butazolidin Ampoules	6700	22/1/58
By-Noid	6743 7028	22/1/58 22/1/58
Cafergot Suppositories	7084	22/1/58
Cafergot Tablets	7052	22/1/58
Calamine Lotion	6974	22/1/58
Calcibronat Ampoules	6774	22/1/58
	7053 7054	22/1/58 22/1/58
Calcium B-PAS	7095	22/1/58
Calcium-Sandoz Ampoules 10%	7055	22/1/58
Calcium-Sandoz Ampoules 20% Calcium-Sandoz Chocolate Tablets	7056	22/1/58
Calcium-Sandoz Chocolate Tablets	7057	22/1/58
Calcium-Sandoz Effervescent Tablets Calcium-Sandoz Granules	7058 7059	22/1/58 22/1/58
Calcium-Sandaz Ointment	7060	22/1/58
Calcium-Sandoz Syrup	6670	22/1/58
Calcium-Sandoz Syrup Calcium-Sandoz + Vitamin C Ampoules Calgluquine Carbolic Acid 5% in Oil		
Ampoules	6671	22/1/58
Carpolic Acid 5% in Oil	6672 6980	22/1/58 22/1/58
Carbosal Household Ointment	6908	22/1/58
Cardigen (Digotoxin)	6981	22/1/58
Cascara Sagrada Extract gr. 3 Tablets	6982	22/1/58
Catarrhol—A	6811	22/1/58
Cedilanid Suppositories	6673 6674	22/1/58 22/1/58
Cedilanid Suppositories	6709	22/1/58
Chilbiain Liniment	6909	22/1/58
Chilblain Tablets	7030	22/1/58
Children's Cough Mixture	6805	22/1/58
Chloromycetin Onhthalmic 25 mg	6983 6984	22/1/58 22/1/58
Chloretone Capsules	6985	22/1/58
Chlorostren Suspension	6802	22/1/58
Cilamycin Colchicine Alkaloid Grain 1/120 Tablets	6745	22/1/58
Colchicine Alkaloid Grain 1/120	20.00	00/1/50
Collogats	7043	22/1/58
Comozets	6819 6773	22/1/58 22/1/58
Combison Oointment 0.25%	6756	22/1/58

		Date of
Distinctive Name of	Serial	Regis-
Proprietary Medicine Combison Ointment 0.5%	No. 6757	tration 22/1/58
Conquest Oil of Eucalyptus	7021	22/1/58
Contrakliman Tablets	7085	22/1/58
Corn Reaner	7085	22/1/58
Cortoderm 0.5%	6820	22/1/58
Cortoderm 0.5%	6821	22/1/58
Cough Raleam	6842 6866	22/1/58 22/1/58
Cough Linctus with Pholcodine	7002	22/1/58
Cumming's Rheumatic Mixture	6889	22/1/58
Cunningham's Red Paste	6890	22/1/58
Curo Indigestion Mixture	6391	22/1/58
Dammery's Pholcodine Cough Linctus	6791	22/1/58
Day's Pile Tablets	6780 6781	22/1/58 22/1/58
Debendox Tablets	7020	22/1/58
Debendox Tablets	6925	22/1/58
Delta-Scheroson Tablets	6716	22/1/58
Dequadin Pessarines	6749	22/1/58
Dequadin Shampoo	7032	22/1/58
Dexamphate Tablets	6719 6917	22/1/58
Dexedrine Spansules	6720	22/1/58 22/1/58
Dexephrin	6807	22/1/58
Diarrhoea and Colic Mixture	6939	22/1/58
Diarrhoea Mixture	6863	22/1/58
Diarrhoea Mixture	6918	22/1/58
Digilanid Suppositories	6675	22/1/58
Digilanid Tablets	6677 6678	22/1/58 22/1/58
Dihydroergotamine-Sandoz Ampoules	6679	22/1/58
Dihydroergotamine-Sandoz Solution .	6680	22/1/58
Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis Prophy-		
Dramamine Injection	6986	22/1/58
Divid Pain Balm	6798 6953	22/1/58 22/1/58
Eas-It Pain Tablets	6935	22/1/58
Egoderm Ointment	6739	22/1/58
Egolotion	6742	22/1/58
Egozite Lotion	6740	22/1/58
Egozite Lotion . Eldec Kapseals . Elixir Lactated Pepsin (Elixir Diges-	7014	22/1/58
tive Compound)	6787	22/1/58
Enpac	7042	22/1/58
Enpac	6794	22/1/58
Erythroymcin Tablets 250 mg.	7/15	22/1/58
Esdon Almond Cream Esdon Bronchitis Mixture	6892	22/1/58
Esdon Cough Syrup	6893 6894	22/1/58 22/1/58
Esdon Senega and Ammonia Cough	0004	24/1/30
Mixture	6955	22/1/58
Eventin Dragees	6717	22/1/58
Exmol	6755	22/1/58
Exmol	6959 6841	22/1/58 22/1/58
Faulding Boracic Ointment	6960	22/1/58
Faulding Calamine Lotion	6961	22/1/58
Faulding Cascara Sagrada Liquid		
Extract	6962	22/1/58
Faulding Chlorodyne Faulding Glauber's Salt	6939 6964	22/1/58 22/1/58
Faulding Glycerin	6965	22/1/58
Faulding Glycerin and Tannin	6996	22/1/58
Faulding Medicinal Castor Oil	6967	22/1/58
Faulding Powdered Senna	6968	22/1/58
Faulding Sal Volatile	6969	22/1/58
Faulding Senna Leaves	6970 6971	22/1/58 22/1/58
Faulding Senna Pods Faulding Tasteless Cascara	6972	22/1/58
Felamine Tablets	6681	22/1/58
Femtabs	6812	22/1/58
Ferro-China Bisleri	6744	22/1/58
Fewtrell's Baby Cough Syrup	6997	22/1/58
Fewtrell's Influenza Mixture	6877	22/1/58
Fewtrell's Sore Throat Mixture	6878 6879	22/1/58 22/1/58
The state of the s	0010	24/1/00

# display KEMDEX prominently and benefit from tie-in with national advertising

Quality is the main factor in the ever increasing customer acceptance of Kemdex Denture Cleanser. You can benefit from the increasing sales by displaying Kemdex prominently. A new national advertising campaign is under way with announcements on 72 radio stations, daily press reminders and extensive tram and bus advertising. Tie in your display so that you benefit from our advertising.



The Australasian JOURNAL OF PHARMACY, March 31, 1958

QId.:

# A Pill with Many Uses



# GREEN LABEL PILLS

Six plastic containers in an attractive counter display outer.

Cost 88/10d. doz. Retail 12/6

Advertised extensively in the weekly and monthly press.

Stocks now available from all wholesalers in Australia.

GET YOUR STOCKS NOW

Manufactured by Green Label Pharmaceuticals
30 Russell Street, Melbourne

#### VICTORIA—Continued

		Data of
Distinctive Name of	Serial	Date of Regis-
Proprietary Medicine	No.	tration
Fewtrell's White Embrocation	6880	22/1/58
Finlayson's Nasal Drops	6933	22/1/58
Fixquik	7036 6998	22/1/58 22/1/58
Freezit Corn Cure	6843	22/1/58
Gantrisin Ampoules	6937	22/1/58
Gentersal Cream	6698	22/1/58
Gild's Cough Mixture	6800 6988	22/1/58 22/1/58
Glyco	6782	22/1/58
Golden Eye Drops	6867	22/1/58
Golden Eye Ointment	6948	22/1/58
Graham's Family Cough Balsam Gynergen Ampoules	6895 6682	$\frac{22}{1/58}$ $\frac{22}{1/58}$
Gynergen Solution	6683	22/1/58
Gynergen Tablets	6684	22/1/58
Hammet's Cough Elixir	6999	22/1/58
Hermotone "T" Tablets	6854 6764	22/1/58
Hostacortin H—Crystalline Suspension	0104	22/1/58
Hemotabs Hormotone "T" Tablets Hostacortin H—Crystalline Suspension 10 mg. Hostacortin H—Crystalline Suspension	6758	22/1/58
Hostacortin H—Crystalline Suspension		
25 mg	6759	22/1/58
Hostacyclin P Capsules 50 mg	6746 6747	22/1/58 22/1/58
Hydantal—Sandoz	6685	22/1/58
Hydantal—Sandoz	7061	22/1/58
Hydergine Solution	7062	22/1/58
Hydergine Sublingual Tablets	7063	22/1/58 22/1/58
Iberol Filmtahs	6815 6797	22/1/58
Iberol Filmtabs Infatabs Sulphadiazine (Flavoured for	0101	22, 1,00
Children)	6989	22/1/58
Influenza Mixture	6870	22/1/58
Inhalopin	6896 6956	22/1/58 22/1/58
Inhalopin Ipesandrine Syrup Ipesandrine Tablets	7064	22/1/58
Ipesandrine Tablets	7065	22/1/58
Inharon Tablets	7090	22/1/58
Isotone Liquid Anaesthetic	6973 7086	$\frac{22}{1/58}$ $\frac{22}{1/58}$
Kaniva Cough Mixture	7013	22/1/58
Kaomagna with Pectin	6752	22/1/58
Karvol Inhalant Capsules	6846	22/1/58
Kaskarettes	6881 7003	22/1/58 22/1/58
Keily's Pain Balm	7004	22/1/58
Keily's Pain Balm	7005	22/1/58
Kidney and Bladder Tablets	6952	22/1/58
Kidney Pills	6947 6949	22/1/58 22/1/58
Kidney Pills	7038	22/1/58
Kidney Pills	6995	22/1/58
Noid Tabs	6667	22/1/58
Lactomag Milk of Magnesia  Lane's Nasal Drops with Phenylephrine	6824 7006	22/1/58 22/1/58
Lang's Bronchitis Mixture	6868	22/1/58
Lang's Bronchitis Mixture Lang's Corn Remover	6869	22/1/58
Lawson's Nursery Hair Lotion Lergas Tablets	6958	22/1/58
Ley's Bronchitis Mixture	6738 6723	22/1/58 22/1/58
Ley's Skin Cream	6725	22/1/58
Ley's Diarrhoea Mixture	6726	22/1/58
Ley's Flu Mixture	6722	22/1/58
Ley's General Toni	6724	22/1/58 22/1/58
Linctusine Lipostabil Capsules	7007 6704	22/1/58
Litrison	6847	22/1/58
Liver Pills	6950	22/1/58
Lobeline-Sandoz Strong	7066	22/1/58
Lobeline-Sandoz Weak	6686 6754	22/1/58 22/1/58
Loxene	6874	22/1/58

Distinctive Name of Proprietary Medicine	Serial No.	Date of Regis- tration
Madam Ambrose's Hair Restorer	6897	22/1/58
Mall-As Tabs	7031	22/1/58
Marlaw Nasal Drops	7008	22/1/58
Lactate	7097	22/1/58
Lactate	6910	22/1/58
Meno-Tabs	6707 6978	22/1/58 22/1/58
Mepaylon Tablets	6767	22/1/58
Meringue Bread (Red Label)	6766	22/1/58
Mesantoin Tablets	6687	22/1/58
Methergin Tablets	6822 7067	22/1/58 22/1/58
Methergin 1 ml. Ampoules	7068	22/1/58
Methergin 1 ml. Ampoules	7069	22/1/58
Metimyd Ointment—Eye and Ear	6942 6990	22/1/58 22/1/58
Milk of Bismuth (Mistera Bismuthi) M. S. T. Tablets Mulcahy's Bronchitis Mixture	7033	22/1/58
Mulcahy's Bronchitis Mixture	6905	22/1/58
Multifungin Uintment	6711	22/1/58
Multifungin Powder	6712 6713	22/1/58 22/1/58
N. A. I. Soothing Syrup	7034	22/1/58
Neko (Germicidal Soap P-D)	6991	22/1/58
Neo-Cortef Lotion	6803 6688	22/1/58 22/1/58
Neo-Gynergen Solution	6689	22/1/58
Neo-Gynergen Tablets	6690	22/1/58
Neo-Hemoplastin (Bio. 2070)	6992	22/1/58
Neo-Octinum Ampoules	$6776 \\ 6777$	22/1/58 22/1/58
Neo-Octinum Drops	6778	22/1/58
Newman's Scalp Pomade	6855	22/1/58
Noludar Tablets	6919 6856	22/1/58 22/1/58
Nyal Ichthyol Ointment	6736	22/1/58
Nyal Toilet Lanolin	6735	22/1/58
Nyal Zinc Cream A.P.F. Oblivon C Ovets	6737 7046	22/1/58 22/1/58
Opsis Eve Drops	7019	22/1/58
Opsis Eye Drops	6691	22/1/58
Orthoxicol Syrup	7016	22/1/58
Orthoxine Tablets	7017 6714	22/1/58 22/1/58
Osadrin Dragees	6715	22/1/58
Osadrin Dragees Pagitaine Hydrochloride Tablets, Lilly	6975	22/1/58
Pain-Ease Tablets	6921 6926	22/1/58 22/1/58
Pain-Ease Tablets	6930	22/1/58
Pain-Ease Tablets	6932	22/1/58
Pain-Ease Tablets	6936 6814	22/1/58 22/1/58
Pain Master Tablets	7037	22/1/58
Pain Tablets	6928	22/1/58
P.A.M.S. for Pain	6787 6692	22/1/58
Panthesine Balm Paracortol Tablets	6796	22/1/58 22/1/58
Parmanil Ampoules	6760	22/1/58
Parmanil Dragees	6761	22/1/58
Parsons Saline	6693	22/1/58 22/1/58
Pentavite Capsules	7091	22/1/58
Pentavite Concentrate	7092	22/1/58
Personnia	7093 6753	22/1/58 22/1/58
Pethilorfan	7096	22/1/58
Phenobex Tablets	6779	22/1/58
Phisohex—Winthrop	7041 6786	22/1/58
Pholodine Cough Linetus Pholtussi with Pholodine	7009	22/1/58 22/1/58
Pietsch's Herbal Aid	6795	22/1/58
Pink A.P.C. Mixture	6906	22/1/58
Pink Healing Ointment	6943 6993	22/1/58 22/1/58
Plenamins	6721	22/1/58
Plexonal Forte Tablets	7082	22/1/58





# **B-COMPLEX**

# VITAMINS

# MULTI-B

EACH TABLET CONTAINS:

VITAMIN BI	 	2	mgm.
RIBOFLAVIN	 	2.5	mgm.
NIACINAMIDE	 	20.0	mgm.
PYRIDOXINE HCI	 	0.2	mam.

Bottles of 100 Tablets, 8/4 each Bottles of 1000 Tablets, 66/- each

# MULTI-B PLUS

EACH TABLET CONTAINS:
MULTI-B with DEXTRO-AMPHETAMINE
SULPHATE . . . 0.25 mgm.
Bottles of 100 Tablets, 11/10 each

# • MULTI-B WITH

PHENOBARBITONE ... Gr. 4

EACH TABLET CONTAINS:
MULTI-B with PHENOBARBITONE gr. &
Bottles of 100 Tablets, 11/10 each.

## MULTI-B FORTE

EACH TABLET CONTAINS:

VITAMIN BI .				5	mgm.
RIBOFLAVIN .			*	4	mgm.
NIACINAMIDE .				30	mgm.
PYRIDOXINE HCI		0		0.5	mgm.
VITAMIN C	٠			30	mgm.

Bottles of 100 Tablets, 13/7 each Bottles of 1000 Tablets, 125/- each



SYDNEY

AUSTRALIA

#### VICTORIA—Continued

		D-46
Distinctive Name of	Serial	Date of Regis-
Proprietary Medicine	No.	tration
Plexonal Suppositories	6694	22/1/58
Plexonal Tablets	7070	22/1/58
Portbury's Compound	7010	22/1/58
Powder A	7044	22/1/58
Promoving Introvonous	7045	22/1/58 22/1/58
Presto Corn Cure	6775 6857	22/1/58
Presto Corn Cure	7088	22/1/58
Proveil Maleate Tablets, Lilly	6976	22/1/58
Pulv. Pro Mist Angesi!	6903	22/1/58
Pyracortine	6762	22/1/58
Pyronil Tablets, Lilly	6763 6977	22/1/58 22/1/58
Raphabil Tablets	7071	22/1/58
Removit Corn Cure	6862	22/1/58
Restavit Tablets	6702	22/1/58
Revane Dusting Powder	6858	22/1/58
Rexane Liquid	6859	22/1/58
Rhubarb, Soda and Ginger Tablets	6902	22/1/58
Robert's Laxative Herbs	6885 6884	22/1/58 22/1/58
Rutherford's Bronchitis Mixture	6860	22/1/58
Rutherford's Bronchitis Mixture Rutherford's Double C Mixture Rutherford's Eye Lotion	6849	22/1/58
Rutherford's Eye Lotion	6850	22/1/58
Rutherford's Green Tonic	6851	22/1/58
Rutherford's Healing Ointment	6852	22/1/58
Rutherford's Liniment	6853	22/1/58
Sanamycin Ampoules	$6701 \\ 7072$	$\frac{22}{1/58}$ $\frac{22}{1/58}$
Sandosten	7073	22/1/58
Sandosten + Calcium-Sandoz Ampoules		, -, 00
poules	7074	22/1/58
Sandosten + Calcium-Sandoz Effer-	BORE	00 /1 /50
vescent Tablets	7075	22/1/58
ment	7083	22/1/58
Scherisolon Tablets	6718	22/1/58
Scillaren Ampoules	7076	22/1/58
Scillaren Tablets	7077	22/1/58
Senegal Compound	6836	22/1/58
Senega Squills and Ammonia Septic Nail Paint	6940 6911	22/1/58 22/1/58
Seneram Tablets	6771	22/1/58
Serten Releef Powders	6898	22/1/58
Shilton's Tonic	7011	22/1/58
Sintrom Tablets	6830	22/1/58
S.O.L Stomach or Liver Mixture	6861	22/1/58
Solvit Corn and Wart Remover	6899	22/1/58
Sore Throat Gargle	6837 6862	$\frac{22}{1/58}$ $\frac{22}{1/58}$
Sore Throat Gargle	6912	22/1/58
Sore Throat Gargle	6957	22/1/58
Speed Enema	6703	22/1/58
Sport Rub	6900	22/1/58
	7087	22/1/58 22/1/58
Sterlax Liquid Paraffin	7089 6825	22/1/58
Sterlini A.P.C.	6826	22/1/58
Sterlini Asnirin	6827	22/1/58
Sterlini Boracic Acid	7022	22/1/58
Sterlini Calamine Lotion	7023	22/1/58
Sterlini Camphorated Oil	7024 7025	22/1/58 22/1/58
Sterlini Friar's Balsam	7026	22/1/58
Sterlini Glycerine of Borax	6828	22/1/58
Sterlini Olive Oil	6829	22/1/58
Sterlini Pure Glycerine	7027	22/1/58
Stimuvit Tablets	6792	22/1/58
Stomach Powder with Rhubarb	6920	22/1/58
Strophosid Ampoules Forte	6951 7058	22/1/58 22/1/58
Stomach Powder with Rhubarb Strophosid Ampoules Forte Strophosid Ampoules Weak	7079	22/1/58
Tait's Bronchitis Mixture	6913	22/1/58

Distinctive Name of Proprietary Medicine	Serial No.	Date of Regis- tration
Tait's Influenza and Catarrh Mixture	6914	22/1/58
Tea Loaf A	6768	22/1/58
Tea Loaf B	6769	22/1/58
Tea Loaf C	6770	22/1/58
Tebanyl "Leo"	6799	22/1/58
The Linctus	6750	22/1/58
The Linetus	6915	22/1/58
Theraderm	6706	22/1/58
Thompson's Ointment	6876	22/1/58
Three Syrups Tonic	6916	22/1/58
Thyrex Products V-B Forte	6784	22/1/58
Thyrex Tablets	6783	22/1/58
T.I.P. Tablets	7035	22/1/58
Tonico Vitamino	6808	22/1/58
Torquay Cough Mixture	6864	22/1/58
Tossel	7039	22/1/58
Tranquidex Tablets	6733	22/1/58
Tranquitone	6734	22/1/58
Transithal	6883	22/1/58
Trilafon Injection	7018	22/1/58
Triosed Tablets	6996	21/1/58
T.V. Eye Drops	7012	22/1/58
Tynees' Teething Jelly	6751	22/1/58
Ultox Stomach Tablets	6748	22/1/58
Uneeda Corn and Callous Cure	6886	22/1/58
Viscopaste	6941	22/1/58
Vita Chlor	6696	22/1/58
Vitamin B1 Tablets	6729	22/1/58
Vitamin B1 Tablets	6732	22/1/58
Vitamin Complex Tonic	6944	22/1/58
Vitamin Complex Tonic with Pheno-		, -,
barbitone	6945	22/1/58
Vitaton Tablets	7040	22/1/58
Vitex	6697	22/1/58
Vi-Trim Tablets	6793	22/1/58
Wadham's Diet Tabs	6816	22/1/58
Wallace's Bronchitis Mixture	6844	22/1/58
Wallace's Influenza Mixture	6845	22/1/58
Wild Cherry Cough Linctus	6875	22/1/58
Y-Age	7094	22/1/58
Zalkon Gel-Winthrop	6832	22/1/58
Ze-Doc	6901	22/1/58
625 Pain Balm	6809	22/1/58

#### PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Victoria met at 360 Swanston Street, Melbourne, on March 12, at 9.40 a.m.

Present.—Mr. W. R. Iliffe (President) in the Chair, Messrs. S. J. Baird, H. A. Braithwaite, A. W. Callister, K. E. Hartley, N. C. Manning, W. Wishart, F. C. Kent (Registrar), T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary) and R. H. Borowski (Deputy Registrar).

Correspondence.—Letters dealt with included the following:—

To Mr. A. H. Pearcey, conveying sympathy on the death of his father, who was solicitor to the board for many years.

To the Pharmacy Board of N.S.W., conveying sympathy in connection with the death of their late President, Mr. J. L. Townley.

From the Guild, requesting supply of monthly news re requirements of Pharmacy and Poisons Acts and Regulations. Agreed that these be supplied.

To medical practitioners and chemists in a country town, drawing attention to the requirements of the Dangerous Drugs Regulation in regard to the issue of prescriptions and the dispensing of Dangerous Drugs. Medical practitioners were asked to note specially the Deauty means husiness

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N.S.W.: 53 Martin Place, Sydney.
(Branch Secretary, C. Carlisle.)

QUEENSLAND: Drysdale's Chambers,
4 Wickham (Branch Secretary, Miss D. Brighouse.)

Granch Secretary, Miss D. Brighouse.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA: Churchill Building (First Floor)
61-63 Gawler Place, Adelaide,
(Branch Secretary, O. H. Walter.)
WESTERN AUSTRALIA: C/o Technical College,
St. George's Terrace, Perth.
(Branch Secretary, F. W. Avenell.)

#### VICTORIA—Continued

provisions relating to prompt supply of written prescriptions in confirmation of verbal orders.

From a person whose name previously appeared on the Register, applying for restoration. Application not granted.

From a chemist, submitting a card system for re-cording of prescriptions for approval by the Board. System approved.

From several chemists, reporting accidental loss of Dangerous Drugs through breakage of containers and other causes. In all cases instructions were given regarding records and statutory declarations were required.

From the Department of Health, advising that notice of election of Messrs. K. E. Hartley, W. R. Iliffe and N. C. Manning, as members of the Board had been published in the Government Gazette.

The correspondence submitted was formally received.

Chemist Before Board .- A country chemist, in response to a request, appeared before the Board to furnish such information and give such explanations as the Board required concerning the supply of Dangerous Drugs. A report before the Board indicated that prescriptions for exceptionally large quantities had been issued and dispensed over a long period of time. There were certain aspects of recording that required explanation, and an explanation was also required as to why such large quantities of Dangerous Drugs had been supplied without bringing the circumstances to the notice of the Board.

The chemist answered a number of questions put to him. He said that the drugs were ordered for a can-cer patient. There was no doubt that they were administered to this patient and not to any one else; the total number written in the prescriptions was to cover a period and was not all dispensed at the one time, but at intervals; he regretted the matter had not been reported, but thought it was in order.

After the chemist had retired and the matter had been discussed, he was re-admitted to the Board room and addressed by the President.

The President said that in this instance the chemist had been very careless in the dispensing of Pethidine-Ampoules and in the recording of these. He was fortunate in being called upon for an explanation, rather than having been required to appear in Court. He was advised to study the requirements of the Regulations very carefully and to carry them out completely. If he failed in this, he could not expect further lenience.

Formal Business.—The following formal business was transacted:

Application for Registration.—Hoggart, Jennifer Mary; McLean, Helen Marion; Pitman, Ian Hamilton; Rosengarten, Kenneth John; Swain, Donald Henry; Hunter, Noel Margaret; Stynes, David John—Final Exam., Vic. Murphy, Marie Therese (from Q'land). Saltzman, Joseph (from N.Z.). Biden, Allan (from N.S.W.). Kenna, John Desmond (from N.S.W.).

Names Restored to Register.—Booth, Lynda Ann (Mrs. Lindsay), Cookson, Ryl Holden (Mrs. Leetham).

Names Erased from Register.—Gahan, Isobel Anstey (Mrs. G. A. Bitcon); Griffiths, Richard Henry; Linton, Richard Henry; Murie, Francis Valentine; Varker, Herbert George (all deceased).

Managers and Relievers Notified: 66. Business Changes Notified: 2. New Pharmacies Opened: 1. Pharmacies Changed Hands: 7. Apprenticeship Indentures Transferred: 9.
Apprenticeship Indentures Cancelled: 1.
Certificates of Identity Issued: 3.
Opium Permits Issued: 12. Permits to Purchase Cyanide: 3. Licences as a General Dealer in Poisons: 6. Licences to Sell Poisonous Substances: 20.

Licences for Hospitals to Possess Dangerous Drugs: 3. Police Reports re Poisonings.—Arsenic, Fatal, 3; Parathion, Fatal, 1; Lysol, Fatal, 1; Sodium Amytal and Chloral Hydrate, Fatal, 1; Barbiturate, Fatal, 2; Barbiturate, Non-Fatal, 1; Doriden, Fatal, 1; Lead, Non-Fatal, 1.

Poison Centres.—A report concerning discussion of this subject by a Health Department Committee, to which the President and Registrar had been co-opted was presented by the President and the proposals explained.

Consideration was given by the Board also to a suggestion previously presented, that interim machinery should be set up by the Board pending the establishment of the proposed official centre or centres.

Mr. Borowski reported to the Board an incident in which he had been called up to give information regarding an antidote for "Gamexane" accidentally swallowed by a child. This involved a dash in a patrol car to the city and a visit to the hospital in which the child had been brought from a country centre.

Intermediate Examination.—The report of the examiners of the recent Intermediate Examination was received and the President's action in publishing the results was ratified. The Registrar said that 94 candidates presented themselves; 39 passed, 38 obtained partial passes and 17 failed.

The examiners had made a recommendation to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society that candidates who failed in more than one subject at this examination should not be allowed to proceed to the Fourth Year Lectures. This recommendation had been considered by the Council, which approved of it in principle, but because of lack of notice of change from past procedure, resolved that it would apply from the end of the year 1958.

Preliminary Examination.—It was resolved that the question of discontinuing the Preliminary Examination and increasing the entrance standard, which had been previously discussed by the Board, should be carried to a conference of members of the Board and Executive of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society at an early date. The Council unanimously recommended that the Preliminary Examination should be discontinued and that the entrance standard should be the Matriculation Examination.

A.N.Z.A.A.S. Conference.—It was noted that a member of the Board, Mr. A. W. Callister, was President-elect of Section "O" to the A.N.Z.A.A.S., and his Presidential address at the meeting to be held in Adelaide, August, 1958, would be of special interest to all Pharacy Boards. The Board resolved that Mr. Callister be appointed as its delegate to the Adelaide Congress.

Financial.—The Hon. Treasurer presented the monthly financial statement, and accounts totalling £1,680 were passed for payment.

Erasure of Names from Register.—It was resolved that, subject to the approval of the Minister, names of a number of pharmaceutical chemists whose registration renewal fees for 1958 had not been paid, should be removed from the register.

The meeting adjourned.

#### PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria met at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on March 5, at 9.30 a.m.

at 9.30 a.m.

Present.—Mr. E. Scott (President) in the chair, Messrs. S. J. Baird, A. G. Davis, F. W. Johnson, L. Long, C. N. McLeod, J. R. Oxley, K. Ramsay, C. P. A. Taylor, G. M. Williams, F. C. Kent (Secretary), T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary), R. H. Borowski (Assistant Secretary). Mr. K. G. Attiwill (Public Relations Secretariat) was also in attendance.

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#### VICTORIA—Continued

Correspondence.—Correspondence dealt with by the Council included the following:-

To D.H.A. (Vic.) Pty. Ltd., thanking the company for preparation and supply of display samples for A.P.F. exhibit at the Hobart Medical Conference Trades Ex-

To a number of country and city members, forwarding translations of foreign prescriptions.

To the Dean of the College, concerning arrangements for instituting supplementary examinations for First and Second Year College courses.

To the Victorian Pharmacy Students' Association, conveying thanks for organising the Centenary Ball.

To the Superintendent of Telephones, supporting applications of several members for telephone installa-

To Kodak (A'asia) Pty. Ltd., conveying thanks for donations for prizes.

From the Public Service Board, advising increases in rates of payment for chemists supplying pharmaceutical services to mental hospitals. The Council directed that a letter of thanks be sent and that further representations be made with a view to securing the amounts originally requested.

To Miss Kay Keogh and Mr. A. B. Murie, conveying sympathy in recent bereavements.

To Mr. F. Denkes, advising him of election as an

Honorary Life Member.

To the Pharmaceutical Council of W.A., expressing regret at the news of the death of Mr. F. T. Lorman, a former Registrar.

From a country member, concerning a difficulty which had arisen with regard to dispensing for the local hospital. Mr. Long, Chairman of the Hospital Dispensing Committee, said he and the Secretary proposed to visit the area shortly and confer with the parties concerned.

To the Australian Dental Association, suggesting that the matter of formation of a Dental and Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee for discussion of mutual problems be considered.

New Members Elected.—Full Members: Malcolm Alexander Laird, Harvey Charles Loftus, David Bruce Railton.

Transfer from Apprentice Membership: Janet Elizabeth Dickens, Janet Mackenzie Manning, Helen Marion McLean, Bernard Robert O'Toole, Ian H. Pitman, Ken-neth John Rosengarten, Maureen Joan Russell, Donald Henry Swain.

Apprentice Members: Stephen John Bell, Norman James Burgess, Valma Duncan Campbell, James Lionel Large, Cyla Mucznik, Margaret Mary Purcell.

A.P.F.—The Chairman of the A.P.F. Management Committee, Mr. Johnson, reported that Mr. Burton, a member of the Society's staff, was in Hobart, assisting the Tasmanian Society with the A.P.F. display at the Medical Congress. The Victorian Society had made Mr. Burton's services available because of the importance of maintaining A.P.F. publicity. Mr. Burton had managed similar displays in other States very capably and the results had been of value. and the results had been of value.

The President thanked Mr. Johnson for the report and the Executive's action in offering the services of Mr. Burton was approved.

Arrangements for Annual Meeting.—The President reminded members that the 101st Annual Meeting would be held on March 24, at 8 p.m.

In addition to the formal business there was a notice of motion concerning amendment of the Articles of Association and the presentation of an Honorary Fel-lowship to Mr. N. W. Coe.

Arrangements had been made for the screening of three very interesting Australian films.

The arrangements for the meeting were confirmed.

Proposed Refresher Course.—The President submitted to the meeting an outline of the proposed Refresher Course. The Council agreed that a course should be provided in 1958; that it should be available to members without fee and that it should be a course dealing predominantly with subjects in the field of pharma-

The proposal was adopted and details left to the Executive in consultation with the Dean and Lecturers. Mr. Williams intimated that Geelong chemists would welcome a similar course.

Selection.-Mr. Oxley reported that the Selection Committee had met prior to the Council meeting to consider three appeals for reconsideration of the Selection Committee's Report. He gave details and the recommendation of the Selection Committee that the appeals be allowed, was endorsed. In one case a condition was made that a country student should attend the lectures in Melbourne and not undertake the course by correspondence

Matriculation Entrance.—The Council had before it a communication from the Pharmacy Board with reference to a proposal to discontinue the Preliminary Examination and increase the standard for entrance to the pharmacy course. A conference with the Society was proposed.

Upon consideration, the Council resolved unanimously that there be a recommendation to the Board that the minimum entrance requirement for pharmacy should

be the matriculation examination.

Intermediate Examination.—A recommendation from the examiners that candidates who had failed more than one subject at the recent Intermediate Examination should not be permitted to the Fourth year, was discussed.

The President presented a report on the subject from the Dean. After consideration of the matter the Council expressed full agreement with the recommendation in principle, but resolved that it should not apply until the end of the year 1958; the reason for this being that notices already issued by the Council suggested that in

notices already issued by the Council suggested that in 1958 candidates who had been granted partial passes would be accepted for the Fourth year.

Tenders for College Building.—The Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Baird, drew attention to an advertisement in "The Age" of February 22. and March 1, calling tenders for the new College of Pharmacy in Royal Parade, Parkville, and inviting builders who are interested to register their names. He said that the substitct had reported their names. He said that the architect had reported that 14 inquiries had been received.

The meeting closed at 12.43 p.m.

#### THE P.D.L.

Directors' Meeting

The 399th meeting of the Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Limited was held at 18 St. Francis Street, Melbourne, on March 19, at 9.40 a.m.

Present.—Mr. E. W. Braithwaite (in the Chair), Messrs. I. H. Barnes, N. C. Cossar, D. A. Lees, E. A. O. Braithwaite (in the Chair),

Moore and the Secretary.

Co-option of Director.—The Chairman said the first business would be to appoint a member of the Board of Directors in place of Mr. C. C. Wallis, whose resigmation had been accepted at the February meeting. Mr. Moore moved that Mr. D. A. Lees be co-opted as a member of the Board of Directors for the unexpired portion of the term for which Mr. C. C. Wallis had been elected, namely, until the annual meeting in November, 1958. The motion was seconded by Mr. Barnes and car-

ried unanimously.

The Chairman, in extending a welcome to Mr. Lees, said he felt sure that Mr. Lees would prove an acquisition to the Board, and would also find considerable interest in the work of P.D.L. Mr. Lees thanked the Chairman for his very cordial welcome.

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VICTORIA—Continued

Resignation of Mr. C. C. Fewirell.—The Chairman read a letter from Mr. C. C. Fewtrell, of Geelong, stating that owing to his continued inability to attend the regular monthly meetings of P.D.L., he wished to resign his position as a Director. For some months he had been unable to obtain a reliever to take charge during his absence. He added that he had enjoyed very much being associated with the Chairman and his fellow Board members.

Mr. Fewtrell's resignation was accepted with regret. Consideration of the filling of the vacancy thus created was deferred until the next meeting.

Permitted Membership.—The formal notification of increase of the permitted membership by two thousand beyond the registered number had been lodged with the Registrar-General immediately following the February meeting.

Correspondence.—Formal correspondence was tabled, and the following were amongst the letters dealt with:—

To Mr. C. C. Wallis, intimating that his resignation as a Director of P.D.L. had been accepted with much regret, particularly as this step marked the termination of a span of thirty-nine years' service as a Director of P.D.L. Sincere good wishes for Mr. Wallis' future happiness and well-being were conveyed. In his acknowledgment, Mr. Wallis wrote, stating that he felt that P.D.L. was at the threshold of further great service to Pharmacy, and he hoped to be spared to be a witness of the continuance of its activities in the future.

To Mr. A. H. Pearcey, forwarding a letter of sympathy on the death of his father, Mr. W. E. Pearcey, who was the first solicitor of the company.—Letter of thanks received

To Miss D. Brighouse, Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, enquiring the possibility of P.D.L. advertising in the monthly bulletin issued by the Society; alternatively, whether an appropriate paragraph containing relevant information in regard to P.D.L. might be published. Reply advising that no advertising was included in the bulletin, but that the suggestion regarding a paragraph had been placed before the President of the Society, who had undertaken to place the matter before the Council.

To the members of the Federal Council, Messrs. H. D. B. Cox, W. A. Lenehan, D. Finlayson and R. I. Cohen, forwarding minutes of the meeting of the Federal Council of P.D.L. held on February 19, and drawing attention to that part of the minutes which recorded a discussion on the suggestion that the range of investments open to P.D.L. might be extended. Comments were invited. Replies had come to hand from Mr. Cox and Mr. Lenehan. Mr. Cox stated that his personal opinion would accord in this matter with that of the Chairman; but in the circumstances—and having in mind the New South Wales Local Board's interest in the same matter as regards the investment of funds within its control—it seemed advisable for him to obtain the view of his confreres at the next meeting of the New South Wales Local Board. Mr. Cox added congratulations on the booklet "On Going into Business." Mr. Lenehan's comment was that he thought that the suggestion that the range of investments open to P.D.L. might be extended was "worth investigating." His Committee "could see nothing wrong with it."

The Secretary reported that letters of thanks and appreciation had been received from several members following distribution of the booklet, "On Going into Business."

A similar expression of appreciation had been received from Mr. H. A. Braithwaite, President of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, who made the suggestion that the Branch Offices of P.D.L. might wish to follow the example of the Directors and prepare brochures or leaflets of a similar kind, but adapted to each

State's requirements.—The Secretary said the Directors had anticipated such a possibility, and a formal suggestion had been put before each of the Branch Offices in the course of the month. It was decided to thank Mr. Braithwaite for his letter and suggestion.

The letter from a country member, after referring to the booklet, made reference to the plans for assistance to the relatives and/or executors of deceased pharmacists. He suggested that a copy of the instructions or programme of advice be made available to chemist upon request so as to be filed with a Will, and thus provide an immediate source of advice and instruction to successors. The member was informed that there was no objection to the information being made available in advance to those interested.

To the Branch Secretaries forwarding copies of the booklet "On Going into Business" and advising that the type would be held until June 30, so as to be used, as far as practicable, in the event of some of the Branches deciding to adapt the material for use within their own States.

The correspondence was received.

New Members Elected.—Miss Maureen W. Stewart, Malvern; Mrs. Vera Davis, Preston; Mrs. Adrienne M. Huddleston, Anglesea; Messrs. Jack Chalmers, Essendon; Robert G. Hood, Parkdale; Harvey C. Loftus, Maldon; and Kenneth R. Moir, Wodonga.

Journal Report.—In the course of his report on the meeting of the Journal Committee of Management held on March 17, Mr. Cossar drew particular attention to an important original contribution by Professor Christie and Mr. N. E. W. McCallum, on the subject, "The Carcinogenicity of Brown Coal Tar." The Journal had been favoured with first publication rights.

Legal Advice.—Matters referred to the Solicitor during the month, on enquiries remitted by members, dealt with: (a) doctor's liability for wrongful compounding; (b) obnoxious odours permeating a pharmacy from premises next door; (c) fee charged by surveyor; and (d) rights under a lesse.

Claims.—The circumstances of two incidents were reported. Neither appeared likely now to be taken further.

Staff.—The Secretary reported that Mr. W. K. A. Stuart, who was in hospital for three weeks during February, had returned to the office for one week, but had been obliged to re-enter hospital and to undergo a further operation. Indications were that he was making good progress, but he could not say how long it would be before Mr. Stuart would be able to resume duty.

Financial.—The Hon. Treasurer presented the monthly financial statement, which showed a credit balance of £360/4/6. Accounts totalling £396/17/2 were passed for payment.

The meeting closed at 12.35 p.m.

#### THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Victorian Branch of the Guild met at Guild House, Melbourne, on March 4, at 8 p.m.

Executive Report—Veterinary Association.—It was suggested that the Executive of the Veterinary Association should be met during May. It was decided to check regarding the amended regulations applying to the supply of antibiotics.

**Drug Regulations.**—It was decided to write to the Pharmacy Board requesting regular monthly articles for "Gilseal News" about sections of the Drug Regulations which are frequently overlooked or are in need of interpretation.



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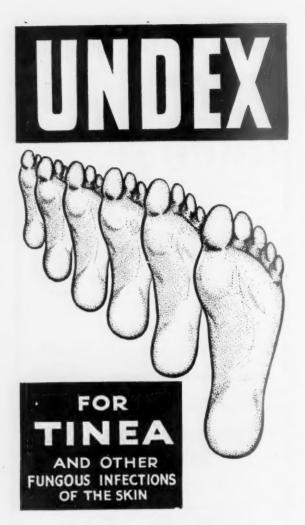
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#### VICTORIA—Continued

Lawson's Bronchitis Mixture.—It was stated that the Federal Secretary had been in consultation with Mr. Lawson and than an announcement will eventually be made revising the prices.

**H.B.A.**—It was decided to write to H.B.A. and draw attention to the fact that numerous complaints from chemists have been received indicating that replies to telephone and written enquiries are unsatisfactory or long delayed; that agents are also concerned with the loss of commission due to new column arrangements of schedules, and that our members are confused as to whether interim schedule **D** is permanent or temporary.

Cancer Campaign.—It was decided to put in "Gilseal News" the report of the Retailers' Association meeting in connection with this campaign, that the President would send out a letter in due course recommending support of the appeal by donating a suggested sum of £1/1/- and co-operating with display material. It was decided that receipts need not be made out for donations received, but a list kept for inspection. It was decided that the Secretary should report to the next Retailers' Association meeting that the Guild would publicise the appeal in "Gilseal News," an approach would be made to individual members for donations by a circular from the President, and members would be asked to co-operate with display material.

Workers' Compensation Insurance.—It was decided to write to the two insurance associations, saying we are not satisfied with the chemists' position in relation to payments and would value a statement as to the procedure to be followed so that we may know whether individual companies are keeping the arrangements and so that we may suggest any improvements.

**District Boundaries.**—These were discussed at some length and it was decided to make the following recommendations for alterations to existing boundaries:—

No. 13.—Transfer Sunbury and Gisborne to the metropolitan area. Create a sub-district of the towns of Swan Hill, Cohuna, Kerang, Manangatang, Nyah West, Quambatook, Sea Lake, Wycheproof, Boort and Pyramid Hill, with a secretary at Kerang to receive S.B.C. minutes.

No. 18.—Transfer Romsey, Kilmore and Broadford to No. 7. Transfer Benalla and Euroa to No. 15.

No. 12.—Create a sub-district at Mildura, with a secretary to receive S.B.C. minutes.

No. 11.-Transfer Moe to No. 17.

No. 17.-Transfer Yarram to No. 11.

No. 19.—Transfer Cheltenham, Mordialloc, Mentone and Parkdale to No. 10.

No. 4.—Create a new district of that part east of Middleborough Road.

No. 3.—Transfer two shops furthest east in Waverley Road to No. 20.

No. 5.—Create a new district of that part east of the Darebin Creek.

Correspondence.—A letter from the Pharmaceutical Society, with an enclosure from the Public Service Board concerning the fees payable to pharmaceutical chemists employed at the Ararat and Beechworth Mental Hospitals was discussed. It was decided to write to the Society advising that the rates are not considered adequate, particularly in view of the fact that 35/- per hour was recently approved for work in public hospitals, and asking that the Hospital Committee further consider the matter.

It was decided to publish in "Gilseal News" the letter from Colgate-Palmolive Pty. Ltd. which declares its policy on price maintenance and to thank the comRING

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pany for its assurance. The Guild will notify the company of any instances of price cutting which come to notice.

It was decided to publish the letter from Salmond & Spraggon (A'asia) Pty. Ltd., declaring the company's policy on price maintenance and to reply that its assurance was accepted and it will be kept advised of any reports received of prices being cut.

The suggestion that a Pharmaceutical Dental Liaison Committee be established resulted in a motion that the Society be advised that if such a Committee is formed the Guild would like to be represented.

Arising out of a letter concerning the Civil Defence School, the Committee expressed the view that Mr. Alistair Lloyd be nominated.

A letter from Group Laboratories concerning parcel discounts was read and it was decided that this matter be left until the next meeting. The wholesalers' circular regarding direct supply was also discussed.

It was decided to write a letter of congratulations to Mr. K. E. Hartley, of Warragul, on his election to the Pharmacy Board.

"Rexona."—The Chairman reported an interview with the director of this company as a result of the article in "Gilseal News."

Royal Jelly.—It was declared that subject to no therapeutic claims being made, it was not illegal to sell Royal Jelly.

Federal Report.—Mr. Scott presented his written report and spoke on the proposal for raising money for the advertising and merchandising idea. It was decided to proceed with the campaign for organising this proposal. It was further decided that all delegates should report with suggestions and dates for meetings, several districts to combine for this purpose. It was further decided that the Executive be empowered to organise an itinerary for country districts.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. J. J. Frydman, Cheltenham; R. Clementson, Glenroy; J. Chalmers, Essendon; H. C. Loftus, Maldon, and D. B. Railton, Sandringham.

Re-entered.—Mr. A. E. Clemence, 1 Watson Grove, Glenhuntly.

District Reports were presented and dealt with as follows:-

It was decided to approach large retail organisations concerning the maintenance of prices of nationally advertised lines.

It was decided to draw the attention of Australian Glass Manufacturers Pty. Ltd. to the brittleness of bottle caps. Also to suggest that plastic inserts would be more suitable than cork inserts.

It was decided to refer to the Pricing Committee the district's request that standard lines of bottles be listed in the Sundries Price List.

District No. 11.—To a query regarding anomalies in dispensing fees it was reported that the Federal Pricing Officers' Conference directed that times be taken in various States in order that the present fees might be confirmed or altered.

Trade and Commerce Report.—Merchandising Service is negotiating regarding the packaging of "Gilseal" Rusks.

Merchandising Service is negotiating with A. W. Allen Ltd. for a larger pack of "Glucojels."

"Dettol" month will be August.

"Gilseal" lamps advertising campaign will be conducted May-August.

General Business.—Notice of motion was given for the next meeting that Emulsion Agar of A.P.F. be discussed.

The meeting then closed.

#### EDUCATION FOR A TECHNOLOGICAL AGE

Dr. R. P. Linstead, rector of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, recently delivered the Hinchley Memorial Lecture and chose for his subject Education for a Technological Age.

A summary of the lecture appeared in Nature, January 11, 1958, from which the following is taken:—

The proportion of scientifically qualified men to the total employed in British industry as a whole is 0.8 per cent. The proportion varies, however, in the principal scientific industries from 10.9 per cent. in nuclear power, 5.2 per cent. in oil refining, to 2.7 per cent. in chemical industry and 1.9 per cent. in the aircraft industry. This vocational demand is likely to increase, but Dr. Linstead insisted first that science is an intellectual discipline of the first rank in its own right, and secondly that when the current very large requirement for scientists and engineers has been met by the necessary adjustments in our pattern of education, man will still have to meet his ultimate problems of virtue, civilised behaviour and the wise conduct of affairs. He argued that the study of pure and applied science provides an education peculiarly suitable to our times, and, limiting himself essentially to the higher education of boys from fifteen years upwards at school and university during the next decade, explored four questions.

The answer to the first, whether we have enough qualified engineers and scientists, is no, and Dr. Lin-stead said that in the next few years an increasing proportion of science specialists in the schools should be diverted from science to engineering when they reach the universities, and university departments of tech-nology must be provided with the necessary facilities. In considering the second question, when their education should become specialised, he suggested that specialisation in science and mathematics should not be pushed to the extent that a boy loses touch with the world of human studies and values, and he would like to see more flexibility in the general educational pat-tern, with some lightening of the requirements in factual scientific knowledge and, above all, search for intelligence. In discussing the third question, namely, whether the first-degree course should be longer, Dr. Linstead pointed out that this would involve additional capital expenditure of £15,000,000 to £30,000,000, a large increase in recurrent expenditure and a hiatus in output for one year of at least 7,000 men. Rejecting this as impracticable, he urged that a real contribution could be made at the university-level by postgraduate in-struction in the new types of scientific technology, where there is a real intellectual discipline to be mastered and not just a technique to be acquired.

In answer to his last question, whether scientists and engineers should be taught non-scientific subjects at the university, Dr. Linstead argued that any good system of education would provide a good product out of good material, against a good social background. In considering how far assistance can be given to students of science and technology to acquire a broader education and the attributes of leadership during their university career, Dr. Linstead suggested that, in general, compulsory and examinable non-scientific subjects should not be introduced into a three-year first-degree course. The college or university should, however, make a continu-ous and organised effort to provide facilities whereby a student can broaden his outlook, interests and experi-ences. In addition, certain types of non-scientific studies arise directly and, as it were, functionally out of a man's vocational interests and should very properly be studied in an organised way as part of them or side by side with them; for example, languages, some aspects of economics, and the history of science and technology. Finally, Dr. Linstead urged that the benefits of organised and compulsory classes in cultural subjects are limited, and in the last resort it is more important for a technological university to provide the facilities for a full life in human surroundings.

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#### OTHER SIZES:

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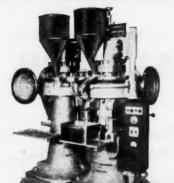
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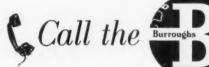


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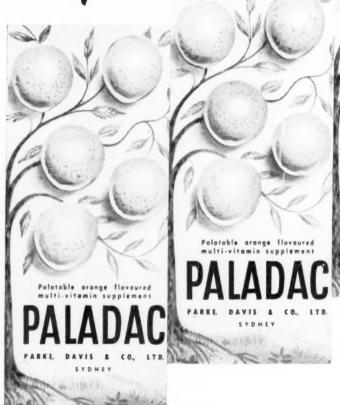
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